SANGAMO JOURNAL.

S. FRANCIS, EDITOR. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, FEBRUARY 26, 1846. VOL. XV—NO 23.—WHOLE NO. 757.

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JOSIAH FRANCIS, Book-Keeper and General Agent.

TERMS REDUCED TO **Two Dollars in advance,** OR THREE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Advertisements—$1 for first insertion of 12 lines; for every subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Those who advertise by the year will be allowed two squares—all over will be charged extra.

Agent—V. B. PALMER. Office—161 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) Opposite City Hall, New York. " 59 Pine, below Third Street Philadelphia. " South East corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore. " 12 State street, Boston.

BUSINESS CARDS.

James C. Conkling, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. WILL continue to practice his profession in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the State and District Court of the United States. Office opposite the 2nd Presbyterian Church. August, 1845.

S. W. Robbins, ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, practices in the Courts of this judicial circuit, the Supreme Court of the State, and the U. S. Circuit and District Courts of Illinois. June, 1845.

Levi Davis, ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, will practice in the U. S. Circuit and District Courts for Illinois; the Supreme Court of the State, and the Circuit Courts for Sangamon and the adjacent counties. May 14

Richard S Thomas, ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, Beardstown, Cass County, Illinois. Will practice in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of Illinois. Any business entrusted to him in the line of his profession will be promptly and diligently attended to.
Refer to—S. M. Tinsley & Co. Springfield, Ills.
Hon. S. H. Treat, do do
Hon. S. D. Lockwood Jacksonville, Ills.
Hon. J. B. Thomas Quincy Ills.
Hon. J. J. Hardin Jacksonville, Ills.
Crow, Tevis & McCreary, St. Louis,
Horace Billings, Beardstown, Ills.
Beardstown, April 15, 1845. 712y

G. EMERSON. J. E. GORIN. **Emerson & Gorin,** ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, *And Solicitors in Chancery.* Decatur, Ill. WILL attend to any legal business in the 8th Judicial Circuit.—All Collections and Agencies from abroad attended to promptly. March 26, 1844 649—tf

James Monroe Ruggles, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,* Winchester, Scott County, WILL attend, with fidelity, to any business that may be entrusted to him in the Federal, Supreme, and inferior courts of Illinois.

David Logan, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law—Springfield Illinois.* August 28th 1844. 679—tf

Charles R. Welles, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of the United States. Springfield, dec. 14 '43.

F. S. D. Marshall, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Bath, Mason County, Ill. 703—tf

John T. Stuart and B. S. Edwards, ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Springfield, Illinois.

Wm. J. Ferguson, COUNSELLOR and Attorney at Law, Springfield, Illinois—office north side of the square, over Fisher & Doyle's Store.

Geo. W. Powers, ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,—Decatur, Macon County, Illinois. Dec. 25, 1845. 744y

Baker & Matheny, *Counsellors and Attornies at Law.* OFFICE in the North Room under the Journal Office—Springfield, Illinois.

WM. I. FERGUSON, Springfield Ills. WILLIAM WALKER, Camden, Logan Co. ***Ferguson & Walker,*** Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. WILL practice in copartnership in the Counties of Logan and Mason. Nov. 1st 1845. tf

Doctor Wallace, WILL give prompt attention to all commands he may be favored with in the city, in his professional avocation. Office Drug Store.

Doctor McNiel's OFFICE at J. W. Keys' shop, near the north east corner of the public square.

E. G. Johns, HOUSE and Sign Painter, Glazier, and Paper Hanger.—Springfield, Ills. Shop at Rob't Irwin & Co's store. Nov. 11, '42

I. S. Britton,—Real Estate Agent, FOR selling, leasing and purchasing Real estate and paying of taxes—office south of the public square—Springfield Illinois. May 19, '4

Thomas Alsop, CLOCK and Watch Repairer—On the Square, directly south of the State House—has for sale gold and silver watches, jewelry, spectacles, fine cutlery, etc. Clocks and watches repaired and warranted.

J. A. Campbell, TURNER OF WOOD AND METALS, At prices to suit the times. *Shop, one door north of the Journal Office—east of the Market House.* ALL kinds of Turning, either Metal or Wood done in the best style and on short notice. [83

S. Conant, *South side of the Public Square, on the corner of 6th and Monroe streets,* MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF *Windsor and Fancy* **CHAIRS.** ROCKING Chairs, Settees, Walnut Chairs with rush seats, and with stuff'd seats, &c. All kinds of work in his line sold at reduced prices for cash or on time to punctual customers. Lumber and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Sept. 2, 1844.

Ives & Curran, CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRERS, JEWELERS AND SILVER WARE MANUFACTURERS— One door west of D. M. Hitchcock & Co's. Iron Store south side of the square. Oct 1845

JOHN B. TAYLOR, ***Commission Merchant,*** BEARDSTOWN, ILL. May 9, 1845. 716—y

Removal.—C. C. Phelps, HAS removed his Chair Manufactory to the large white building, two doors south of the American House, where he intends to keep on hand and will continue to manufacture FANCY, WINSOR and ROCKING CHAIRS, SETTEES, &c., of the latest style, and in the most durable manner, which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for most kinds of country produce,—also lumber suitable for his business. 732—tf

Real Estate Agency, Springfield. THE undersigned will attend to the selling of real estate, renting farms, paying taxes, searching records, renting houses and town property, examining and perfecting Pension claims, &c. Office on the west side of the public square. WRIGHT & ABEL. Springfield, July 10, 1845. 624tf

Charles B. Pelton, M. D. DENTIST. Office at the American House. Jan. 1, 1846.

C. D. BRADFORD, WESTERN PRODUCE —&— COMMISSION MERCHANT NO 64 POYDRAS STREET, NEW ORLEANS. FORWARDING done promptly and liberal advances made on produce to be sent to other ports for sale. Refer to Wood, Shaw, Anderson, and Thompson St. Louis. New Orleans, October 22, 1845.

J. & J. F. SEYMOUR & CO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN **China, Glass, and Earthenware,** No. 63 Pearl Street. J. SEYMOUR, J. F. SEYMOUR, R. BENEDICT. NEW YORK. KEEP always a large stock of China, Glass and Earthenware, and will make it the interest of the Merchants of Illinois to call on them for supplies. Nov. 3 1845. 743

The Columbus, O., Insurance, Co Capital 300,000 dollars—140,000 paid in. DIRECTORS. Joel Burlies, Demas Adams, Moses Jewett, Wm. Minor, W. L. Casey, Noah H. Swayne, and Justin Morrison. Jno Patterson, N. B. Kelley, Prentiss Dow, George Handy, A. S. Chew, Warren Jenkins. A. S. CHEW, Sec'ry. J. MORRISON, Pres't. As agents for the above company we will take risks against loss by fire, upon buildings and other property. Also Marine risks on the western waters, and by canal or sea, to and from the eastern cities. Also, upon the Hulls of Steam boats, engines, &c., and upon cargoes of Keel and Flat boats, upon the most favourable terms. The large amount of capital paid in of this company, secures the payment of all losses promptly. All losses will be promptly adjusted and paid at the Agency of which they may occur if desired. S. M. TINSLEY, & Co. N. P. TINSLEY & Co., Beardstown, Ill. Springfield, 18th Febr'y, 1845.

Forwarding, Commission, &c. S. M. TINSLEY, D. KREIGH, Springfield, Ill. N. P. TINSLEY late of Macomb, Il. N. P. TINSLEY & CO. (in connection with S. M. TINSLEY & Co. Springfield,) *Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, Nails, Boots, Shoes, etc. etc. etc.* ALSO Forwarding and Commission Merchants, In the house recently occupied by Messrs. Bassett and Taylor. Liberal cash advances will be made on Produce for shipment to our friends in St. Louis, New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia New York, or Boston.
REFERENCES.
Messrs. Chouteau and Valle, St. Louis,
John Simonds, Esq. "
Messrs. Bebee Brothers, "
" Dorn King and Co. "
" John R. Shaw and Co. New Orleans.
" T. W. and L. Levering, Baltimore.
" Matthews, Ould and Co. "
" White, Warner and Co. Philadelphia.
" Workman and Co. "
" Henry and Wainwright. "
" Forsyth and Co., Pittsburgh.
" Spang and Co. "
P. M'Cormack, Esq. "
Beardstown, Oct. 10, 1844. 686c

Book Store and Bindery, *At the old stand, west of the State House.* JOHNSON & BRADFORD, KEEP constantly on hand, an assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books and Stationary, which will be sold low for cash. County clerk's, Recorder's and other county officers, can have Books made and ruled to any pattern, at short notice. They are also prepared to bind Periodicals and rebind old books in any style ordered. Persons at a distance will have their orders filled for any description of work with despatch, by sending the size and patterns. Binding will be done in as good style on as good terms as at St. Louis. Springfield January 24, 1844. 648—tf

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!! J. H. ADAMS & CO. successors to W. Munger, (formerly W. Munger & Co.) beg leave to announce to the citizens of Springfield and vicinity, that they are now manufacturing Hats of the best quality as regards permanency of color and durability. They have on hand a large assortment of Hats of various shapes and qualities, which they are determined to sell at Eastern prices to suit the times, viz: Beaver, Fine Brush, Angola Drab. Nutria, Smooth Cassimere fashionable pearl. Otter, Mole skin plush, Spanish shape. Muskrat, of French style, and round crown Russia. Together with an assortment of Cloth and Glazed Caps. Also a variety of wool hats, all colors. We have just received from the East a large assortment of well selected Hatter's stock and trimmings which we are manufacturing into hats of the latest styles. Great care and attention will be paid to making hats to order with neatness and despatch. All tastes suited. Call at the sign of the Cheap Hat Store west side of the public square, a few doors south of Rob't Irwin & Co. Just try us if you want great bargains. Springfield Sept 12, 1844 691v

Fashionable Boot & Shoe Making. *Shop—directly south of the State House.* SPRINGFIELD, ILL. THE subscriber thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him, hopes by strict attention to business to merit its continuance. He has just received a stock of Eastern Leather, and will keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, every variety of **boots, shoes and slippers,** R. COON. May 27, 1845. 718—tf

J. HUTCHINSON, Undertaker—and proprietor of the New Burying Ground, WOULD inform the citizens of Springfield, and surrounding country, that he will be prepared at all times to discharge the last duties to the dead, in a manner that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. For the accommodation of the public, he will be able to furnish coffins of every size and quality at a moment's warning. He keeps on hand coffins of every size and different qualities. He will furnish an excellent hearse, gentle horse and careful driver for funeral occasions. He has opened a new burying ground, which is laid off in small lots, to suit families and is enclosed by a substantial fence, and will be beautified by trees, shrubbery and flowers. He is also carrying on the Cabinet making business in all its branches, and can furnish Furniture after the most approved fashion, made by the best workmen. His shop is immediately south of the Springfield Academy, where he can be found at all times. January 19 1846. 752—ly

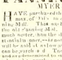
Land and Collecting Agency. THE Subscribers have formed a partnership under the firm of Levering & Conkling, for the purpose of attending to a General Land and Collecting Agency through the State, and respectfully ask the patronage of their friends and the public generally, pledging themselves to attend to all the business entrusted to them, with promptness, fidelity, and punctuality. They respectfully refer to Romulus Riggs, Esq. Philadelphia. Elisha Riggs, Esq. New York. Riggs & Levering St. Louis. SEPTIMUS LEVERING. JAMES C. CONKLING. Springfield, 31st December, 1845. 749—tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARD-WARE AND CUTLERY! E. B. PEASE & BROTHER AT their new brick store, south side of the public square, Springfield, Ills., have now received their spring supply from the eastern cities, consisting of Knives and Forks, Spoons, Locks, Shovels, Spades, Scoops, Tin, Files, Saws, Screws, Iron, Nails, Castings, and Steel. Tools, Saddlery, Wood and Willow ware. Their stock is now complete, and having been purchased low, they are determined to sell for cash or country produce at prices as low as such goods can be purchased in this city or St. Louis. March 30 1843.

Tin Shop. *Copper, Sheet Iron, and Tin-work.* WE are now prepared to do all descriptions of Copper, Sheet Iron, and Tin work, at the lowest rates and at short notice. We also keep a large stock of Tin-ware, constantly on hand; which we will sell very low at retail. D. M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Springfield, Oct. 13th, 1845. 738 tf

Musical Books. MISSOURI Harmony—Mason's Harp patent notes and Evangelical Music patent notes—and also a large lot of School Blank and Miscellaneous Books and Stationary, for sale cheap by ENSLEY T. GOUDY. Dec. 4, 1845.

NEW STORE *AND* **NEW GOODS.** *D. & I. P. SPEAR* HAVING again engaged in business are receiving and opening an entire stock of fresh goods, direct from the eastern cities, at the old stand of Spear & Hornsby, west of the capitol (cut stone front.) A splendid stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, to be sold by the piece or yard, for cash or country produce at cash prices, as they are determined to sell as cheap, if not cheaper than any store in Springfield. And our cash prices shall be our trading prices for Produce. Our present stock consists in part as follows viz:
Blue, Black, Brown, steel mixed, cadet, invisible green cloths, and over coatings, a great variety.
100 ps. cassimeres, sattinetts, Jeans and Canada cloths.
500 " calico's and ginghams from 6 1-4 to 25 cts per yard.
20 bales brown and bleached muslin's, alpaccas, silks, cashmeres, de'coss bombazines and delains. Paris cloaks elegantly trimmed, and silk embroidered shawls, satin woolen, worsted, and silk velvet vestings, Bonnets, Florence braid straw and alpacca, new style pocket hdkefs, silk lawn linen and french embroidered, flannels and linseys all colours and qualities. Irish linen tickings, cotton drillings, paddings, table cloths, diapers, suspenders cambrics, jaconet, book swiss and mull muslin, thread, laces and insertions, shell, tuck side and pocket combs, hair, tooth, cloth and crumb brushes, a fine stock of silk and silk velvet for bonnets, with choice style of fall and winter ribbons and other trimmings a well selected stock of all kinds of tailors trimmings. Room and stair carpeting, with rugs and stair rods, table and piano covers with many articles of new style goods which are too numerous to specify. ALSO
BOOKS AND STATIONARY,
20 setts wall paper.
100 doz. Gent's and boys Caps of every variety.
2,000 pr. of BOOTS and SHOES of Conrad & Co. celebrated city make. Hardware and choice cutlery, queens and glass ware, paints, medicines, dye stuffs and Groceries. Virginia tobacco, snuff and cigars, silver mounted pistols and rifles, distillers thermometers, Cornelius Improved Astor lamps, silver candle sticks, snuffers and trays.
600 ps. Piano Guitar and Flute music with instruction, books for Piano, ruled paper for music and drawing writing, &c. &c.
As we consider it no trouble to show our goods, we invite persons to call and examine our stock of goods and prices, which we offer in exchange for the products of the country.
— W A N T E D —
10,000 Bushels of Corn.
5,000 " Wheat.
1,000 Flour Barrels.
2,000 Whiskey do
To be delivered at the Mills of JOHN A. KEEDY.
ALSO—Feathers, lard beeswax, butter, flax seed hides, tallow, bacon, dried fruit, linen and cotton rags, delivered at the Store. D. & I. P. SPEAR Springfield, Sept. 25, '45.



TRUSS. C. W. THOMPSON'S, *NEW PATENT TRUSS.* IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT. The principle has been finally discovered by which a permanent cure of the HERNIA can be effected. Numerous certificates can be produced from Gentlemen of the first respectability that have been cured by wearing them. It is not only the easiest to wear of any Truss ever invented but it keeps the Hernia, by an ingenious lock, perfectly safe so that the patient can ride or labor, just as well as if he was not afflicted with the Hernia. A trial of this valuable instrument is its best recommendation. For sale by J. BROOKIE, *Druggist.* Springfield, Jan. 1, 1846. 750—1m

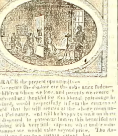
FANNING MILLS. MYER & COUNCIL, HAVE purchased the right of Abel and Asahi Lomax, of Ohio to manufacture and sell their Fanning Mill. This machine is a great improvement on the old Fanning Mill. It will clean more grain, and much better, than the old mill. It is made in a substantial manner,—is not liable to get out of order—and will be sold at as low a price as the old Fanning mill can be purchased. They are now manufacturing them, and are determined to supply all demands. Farmers who wish to purchase are desired to call on them. Their shop is two doors south of the American House. Springfield July 5, 1845. 7.3.f

T. M. LUSTER, INDIAN AND GERMAN DOCTOR, *Springfield, Illinois.* RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of this and the adjacent Counties, that he has located in the above place, where he will attend to all those that may wish his services. The success of his system of practice is too well known in this and the surrounding counties to require any recommendations in its favor, which he could offer if it were necessary. He would just state that he practices on the same system of T. J. LUSTER, his father, who practiced in the above place some years ago. He would further state that he has in his possession all the Books and Medical prescriptions, and Recipes, as used by his father. He judges all internal diseases by an examination of the urine. In all external diseases he wishes to see the patient. He promises to cure each and every form of chronic disease, when in the power of medicines, particularly those incident to females—and all he asks to prove this is to give him a fair trial. The following diseases he professes to cure when in the reach of medicines—Fits, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Diseased Kidnies and Spleen, Weak Breast and Lungs, first and second stages of Consumption, Dropsies, Scrofula or Kings Evil, Sciatica, Rheumatisms, Palsies, and the long list of female diseases too tedious to mention. In some diseases he will visit if desired. He may always be found at his office on *Jefferson Street, the east room of the large brick house lately occupied by Wm. Lowry as a tavern, and formerly occupied by his father,* when not professionally engaged. In all cases of chronic diseases where he does not visit patients he will expect pay at the time the medicines are administered. T. M. LUSTER. Springfield, Jan. 1846. 752 6

JAMES HUGGINS, BOTANIC PHYSICIAN, BEGS leave to inform his old friends and citizens of Springfield and vicinity generally, that he has repurchased his stock of medicines recently sold to Dr. McDaniel, and again opened an office at his old stand, a few doors north of the Store of Messrs. Condell, Jones & Co. where at all times he can be consulted in the line of his profession. His practice is purely upon the Botanic system, and after many years of the most successful experience in this State, he feels confident of being able to effect a thorough cure of most cases of disease incident to the western country, and to afford relief in all where the constitution is not so far destroyed as to render relief impracticable. As his system of practice is supposed by many to be too inefficient to be relied upon in inflammatory cases, he feels competent to satisfy the most sceptic, that his are the most sure and safe remedies in use, and often effect cures in the most desperate cases when other remedies have failed. Particular attention paid to chronic diseases. His skill in this line having been too often successfully tested to require further argument. Charges moderate. On hand prepared for use, a large assortment of invaluable Cough-Drops for colds and consumption, and also mixtures for bowel complaint, &c., certain to produce immediate relief. *Private advice given in certain cases, and a cure warranted.* Springfield, Jan 14, 1846.—752tf

WALLACE & DILLER, ***Wholesale and Retail*** **DRUGGISTS,** OFFER for sale a general assortment of FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., &c. A fresh and good supply of the different articles in our line has lately been received, which will be sold Wholesale and Retail on the most accommodating terms. Physicians, Druggists, Country Merchants, Fullers, Dyers, Hatters and others, will do well by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere. The following comprises a part of our Patent Medicines: Syrup of Liverwort, British Oill, German Pills, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Harlam Oil, Godfrey's Cordial, Opodeldoc, Hooper's Pills, Judkin's Ointment, Bateman's Drops, Lee's Pills, Cook's Pills, Nerve and Bone Liniment, Gardner's Liniment, Rowan's Tonic Mixture, Thompson's Eye Water, Turlington's Balsam, Seidlitz and Soda Powders, Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, Peter's Pills, Bradstreet's Pills, Miles' Tomato Pills, etc., etc. Springfield, Ills., May 14, 1845.

Daguerreotype Miniature Gallery *Over the Drug Store of J. Brookie.*



EMBRACE the present opportunity—
"To secure the shadow ere the substance fades—
Of children whom we love, and parents we revere."
The subscriber, thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, would respectfully inform the citizens of Springfield that he will remain at the above room until the 1st February, and will be happy to wait on those who feel disposed to patronize him in this beautiful art by obtaining with very little expense what under some circumstances we would value beyond price. The Artist's pencil must err to a certain extent, but
"The pencil of Nature never errs."
By the Daguerreotype a true and faithful likeness is produced. In fact by this process
——— "The giftie is gi'en us
To see oursel's as ithers see us."
The subscriber has the most recent and improved mode of the Daguerreotype which differs widely from those taken one year ago. They are now made indelible and as durable as time, improving the tone so that it assumes the natural complexion. In addition to this the subscriber is able to color the dress and all that is desired to be colored about the picture. The public are invited to call and examine specimens—whether they intend sitting or not—which will be exhibited at all hours with much pleasure. N. H. SHEPHERD. N. B.—A complete apparatus with instructions, for sale cheap. Springfield Jan 16 1846 752 f

DOCTOR HUGHES, RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received—and takes this opportunity to say that within the last four months he has greatly increased his stock, and is now prepared to fill all orders that may be given him. He warrants every article offered by him as fresh and of the best quality, and at as low, if not lower rates than any other house in the city. Physicians and others are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, being sure that his articles will give satisfaction both in quality and price. The following are some of the most important medicines on hand—

Sulphate of Quinine	Hydrocyanic Acid
Citrate of Quinine and iron	Sulphate of Morphia
do Iron	Pure Tartar
Iodine of iron	Salacine
do Zinc	Acetate of Zinc
Extract of Bark	Protiod Mercury
Best English Calomel	Cyanuret Potassa
do Turkey Rhubarb root	Best Red Bark
do do Opium	Iodine, Strychnine
do English Blue Mass	Piperine Elaterium
do Lunar Caustic	Caustic Potash

A variety of SURGICAL & DENTAL INSTRUMENTS. ALSO,

Fresh ground Oat meal	Pure Olive Oil in flasks and bottles
Best Bermuda arrow root	
Fresh Sago	Jamaica Ginger
do Tamarinds	Ground Cinnamon
do Lemon acid	do Cloves
Preston's Ext. lemon acid	Bitter Almonds
Essences of all kinds	Mace and Nutmegs

An assortment of Physician's Office Furniture and a few valuable Medical Books. ALSO,

Nursing Bottles	Tooth, nail and hair brushes
Breast Pipes	A variety of shaving soap
Cupping Glasses	Cologne water
Lamp Glasses ass'd	Powder Puffs
Hall and Store Lamps	Antique and Bears Oil

HUGHES' Compound Syrup of Wahoo and Wild Cherry. A valuable medicine for common Coughs, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, etc. etc. Dr. Sappington's Pills for the cure of the Ague. Dr. Jayne's Carminative. Allen's Nerve and Bone Liniment. Sand's, Bristol's and Comstock's Sarsaparilla. Springfield Jan 1846 752y

Jewett's Improved PATENT CARY PLOUGH. THE subscribers, manufacturers of Jewett's improved Patent Cary Plough, keep a large supply of this justly celebrated Plough constantly on hand, both one and two horse, right and left hand, with the latest improvements, and are prepared to supply farmers and dealers in ploughs with any number that may be wanted. The Patent Cary is without doubt the best plough ever made for the prairie lands of Illinois and the adjoining States. The workmanship of this plough is of the very best. The best mechanics of the country having been employed in the construction of both the iron and wood work. The Patent Cary is much improved this year by setting the beam considerably higher than heretofore, and by continuing the curve on the landside regularly round up to the beam, which entirely prevents straw or weeds from hanging under it, thereby rendering it almost impossible to choke it out in the worst stubble. The mould board is put on with bolts instead of rivets as heretofore, which makes the plough much more easy to repair. The heel of the landside is cast in a chill which hardens it as hard as cast steel, and prevents it from wearing off—thereby preventing the plough from running unsteady after being used a year or two. The mould board is made of wrought iron, and the share of steel, and will scour as bright as silver in the lightest soil. To those who are acquainted with the Patent Cary it is unnecessary to say any thing, but to those who are not, we say try it, and judge for yourselves. This plough is much more durable than almost any other made in the country, and at the prices at which it is sold is without doubt much the cheapest. D. M. HITCHCOCK & CO. Springfield, August 11 1845. 730y

E. B. WILEY, Merchant Tailor and Clothier, *West side of the Public Square, Springfield, Ill.* GRATEFUL for the patronage heretofore extended to me, I take this method of informing my old customers and the public generally, that I am now receiving a Large supply of seasonable DRY GOODS Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which I am proceeding to make up into CLOTHING immediately, or will make to order as required. This with the supply already on hand, enables me to offer the most extensive and best selected assortment of ***Ready Made Clothing*** probably ever offered in Springfield. My assortment comprises almost every article in the Clothing line.—such as Dress and Frock Coats, of Cloth, Satinet and Jeans—Tweed Sacks—Pilot, Beaver, Flushing and Blanket Overcoats—Vests and Pantaloons of all sorts and prices.—Flannel Shirts and Drawers—Lambs wool and Merino do—Linen Bosoms and Collars—Cravats, Stocks, Hdk'fs, Suspenders, and all articles in general of Gentlemen's wear. I have strong and cheap heavy Clothing, suitable for mauling rails or killing hogs in, and I have also, the finest and neatest styles of Clothing, just fit for the gay young sucker to lead his blushing sweetheart to the hymeneal altar. On hand, a great variety of Trimmings such as plain and fancy Buttons, thread, silk and twist, silk, worsted and mohair coat cords and bindings. Fancy Vest cords bindings, etc.—also on hand a handsome assortment of Silk Satin, Valencia, Cashmere, Merino Velvet and other styles of fashionable Vestings, of superior qualities, and some of them of superb patterns. I have the most experienced Cutters and workmen constantly employed so that Gentlemen may rely on having their work well done, and in fashionable style.—When I measure for a garment, I warrant it as to fit and workmanship and no person is required to take a garment if it does not suit. Those who favor me with a call, will be convinced that it is their interest to buy their garments of me, rather than go to the trouble of having them made up, after the old fashion. And all who come prepared with cash, may rely on having bargains given them. January 1 1846

City Hotel,—J. Johnson, Northwest of the State House. **Springfield, Ills.** The travelling community are respectfully invited to call. The accommodations cannot be surpassed in the City. Private rooms for stage Passengers. RATES OF FARE: One day 75c | single meal 25c. Just one half the usual charges at Stage houses. ☞Passengers can secure seats in all the stages through the proprietor.

CARRIGAN'S HOTEL, *(one Block East of the State House)* The travelling public are respectfully invited to give him a call, his accommodations cannot be surpassed by any House in this city. Private rooms for Stage Passengers. *Rates of Fare—75 cts per day—single meal 25 cts.* Emigrants accomodated with rooms. A good STABLE AND WAGGON YARD are attached to the Hotel, and Hay, Corn and Oats furnished on moderate terms. Springfield, Oct. 14, '45.

TAX SALE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Law of this state, and the Ordinances of the city of Springfield, passed on the 8th day of October, 1841, by the City Council of the City of Springfield, I will on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1846, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of that day, expose for sale at Public Auction, at Court House door, in the City of Springfield, the whole or so much of the following described lots, blocks, parts of blocks, or parcels of ground of real estate, as will be sufficient to pay the taxes due thereon, together with the costs and expenses attending said sale. The said sale will be continued from day to day until completed. N. A. GARLAND, Collector. By JAMES MAXEY, Dep'y Coll'r. Springfield, February 2, 1846.

Owners names.	Lots.	Blk.	Situation	Tax
Arnold Robert C	7	10	N Edwards add	7 00
Alexander D C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Owners names.	Description. Lots. Block.	Situation	Tax
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that [illegible] application will be made to the Probate Court of Sangamon County, Illinois, at Springfield, on [illegible] of March A. D. 1846 [illegible] THOMAS MATHER, Executor [illegible] Springfield, February 16 1846. 476—4w

Estate of Mary Fairchild. ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mary Fairchild, deceased, late of Montgomery county, State of Illinois, are hereby notified and requested to present the same before the Probate Justice of the Peace in and for said county at his office in Hillsborough, on the first Monday in April next, at which time and place I shall attend for the purpose of adjusting the same. SPARTAN GRISHAM, administrator of said deceased. Hillsborough, Feb 13 1846. 757w4

Estate of James Paden. ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES PADEN deceased, late of Montgomery county, Illinois, are hereby notified and requested to present the same before the Probate Justice of the Peace for said County, at his office in Hillsborough, on the first Monday in April next, at which time and place we shall attend for the purpose of adjusting the same. ANDREW L. PADEN, JOHN M. PADEN, administrators of said deceased. Hillsborough, Feb 13 1846. 757w4

Estate of William B Gilaspey. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 6th day of April next, I will attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Sangamon County, Illinois, at his Office in Springfield at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the Estate of Wm B. Gilaspey late of Sangamon, deceased, when and where all claimants are requested to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said Estate, are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay. ZACHARIAH OGDEN, Admistrator. Dated this 29th day of Jan 1846.

Estate of Christian B Blockburger. ALL persons having claims against the estate of Christian B. Blockburger, late of Montgomery county, Illinois, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to present the same before the Probate Justice of said county, at his office in Hillsboro' on the first Monday in April next, at which time and place I shall attend for the purpose of adjusting the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to pay the the same to the undersigned without delay. JACKSON M. BLOCKBURGER Executor of said estate. February 6, 1846. 755 4

Estate of Samuel Wooldridge. ALL persons having claims against the estate of Samuel Wooldridge, late of Montgomery county, Illinois, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to present the same before the Probate Justice of the Peace of said county, at his office in Hillsboro', on the first Monday in April next, at which time and place I shall attend for the purpose of adjusting the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to pay the same to the undersigned without delay. LEMETRIUS CHEATHAM, Administrator of said estate. February 6, 1846. 755w4

Estate of Hendric I. Clark. NOTICE is hereby given to claimants against the estate of Hendric I. Clark, deceased, late of Piatt county, Illinois, to present their claims for adjustment before the Probate Justice of the Peace of said county, on the first Monday in April next. Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. JAMES J. PATTERSON, adm'r. Monticello, February 6, 1846. 755x4w2

Estate of John Jones, Sen'r, dec'd. PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the 6th day of April next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Menard county, at his office in Petersburg, at 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of John Jones, Sen'r., late of said county, deceased, when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay. LYDIA JONES, Ex'trix. Dated this 5th day of February, 1846. 655

Estate of Ann Bennett, dec'd. PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the 6th day of April next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Menard county, at his office in Petersburg, at 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Ann Bennett, late of said county, deceased, when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay. JOHN BENNETT, Executor. Dated this 5th day of February, 1846. 754

Petition for the sale of real estate. NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall apply to the next term of the Sangamon circuit court for an order to sell all the real estate belonging to the estate of Marvellous Eastham, deceased, and which said real estate is situated in the counties of Sangamon and Morgan. THOS. SMEDLY, ex'r of M. Eastham, dec'd. Feb. 11, 1846.

Estate of Zebulon Cantrall, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that on the first Monday of April next, we will attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of De Witt county, Illinois, at his office in Clinton, at eleven o'clock A. M. for the purpose of adjusting all claims against the estate of Zebulon G. Cantrall, late of said county, deceased, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. JOSHUA E. CANTRALL, J. P. DUNHAM, Executors. De Witt Co. Ill. Jan. 31, 1846. —54

Tin Ware! THE subscribers keep a large stock of Tin ware, constantly on hand, which they will sell at wholesale, at St. Louis, wholesale prices. Dealers purchasing of them, will thereby save freight and charges from St. Louis. D. M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Springfield, Oct. 19th, 1845. 738 tf

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE GODS OF OLD.

As yet all shapeless lay the dark dim Thought
Inert, inactive, in the womb of night,
Until with life elate, to being brought,
It starts from chaos, living, warm and bright.
Thus rose the Gods, faith of the elder times,
Ere man attain'd his prime, and green the earth,
The progeny divine of those bright climes
Where still Apollo reigns and where the muse had birth.
Isis, Isis, worshipped on the Nile—
Inde' swarming Deities, a countless train,
Prolific issue of great Brama's mind,
With all that rule the Tartars rugged plain.
But other Deities the Norsemen sway,
Whose iron rule their stormy chiefs obey;
Odin and Woden and the giant Thor—
Rude Saxon Gods were these and famed in fight,
Their sole employment waging bloody war,
The clang of arms and carnage their delight.
Valhalla was their heaven, where they swill
Prodigious bowls of mead and humming ale;
But even here, the Poet's voice could still
Their headlong rage, and over arms prevail.
Grim smiled the warriors, when the poet sung—
Not Freya's face could charm them more—
(Immortal Freya, Odin's matchless queen.)
Valhalla's echoing halls the sounds prolong,
Hela was pleas'd, and Fenris ceas'd to roar.
Thus, by Imagination's aid,
The Gods of olden time were made;
'Twas then the Poet stood elate,
Erect of port and high in state,
And Kings put off a mortal crown,
The muse's laurel wreath to own;
But in these the degenerate days,
There's few that give the Poet praise,
While each dull knave in duller prose can shine,
And cant and nonsense now are hail'd divine. H.

SONNET.

Still lingers Winter, and the blustering wind,
As loth to part, fierce o'er the prairie blows,
Cold from the north, that prison-house of snows—
He comes, and leaves the timid Spring behind.
Yet, for a space, the genial sun will shine,
But, like a treach'rous friend, when fortune lowers,
So faint his beams, that you almost repine,
Knowing full well he brings but wintry showers.
Cold in the joyous woods is now the air
Where the dead leaves in heaps promiscuous lie,
Aloft the branches wave, all lone and bare,
And through the leafless boughs, the night-winds sigh.
Sad is the scene throughout, and ill at ease
The traveler, who wends through ways like these. H.

LATE FROM OREGON.

From the Tippecanoe Journal.

OREGON CITY, March 25, 1845.

REV. MR. CLARK.—DEAR SIR: The labors of the day have been brought to a close, and with much pleasure I sit down to redeem the pledge I gave you when I left Indiana. You know that my expectations in regard to Oregon, were deemed wild and chimerical by my friends; but, in sober truth, I find them more than realized. We left Independence, Mo., on the 26th day of May last, and arrived at Doctor Whitman's, in Oregon, on the 6th of November. Here we remained a short time and then proceeded to this city. We reached this place on the 6th of February, in good health and fine spirits—in fact, we never enjoyed better health, than since we left Indiana. Rue Olds, my son-in-law, and William Clark, your name sake, who, for a long time prior to their leaving the States were trembling on the very brink of the grave, are now healthy and robust men. Mr. Clark can, and does make one thousand shingles per day—and shingles with us are worth five dollars per thousand.

We found the road much better than we anticipated. It is, indeed, much better than any you can find in the States, or neighboring provinces of the same length. I speak of what I know, for I have traveled by land, the continent of America from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to the mouth of the Columbia River. We got all our stock over the mountains in good condition, and they are worth much more than in the States. A good yoke of oxen is worth one hundred dollars, and a cow, from the east of the mountains, is worth $50. We sold six yoke of oxen, and one wagon, for $752.

Our climate is good, mild and healthy. We have had no snow or ice here this winter. The rainy season, as it is called, is now past—the weather is settled—the fruit trees have shed their blossoms, and we finished planting and sowing our gardens near two weeks ago. Grass is now eight or ten inches high and every thing looks beautiful beyond description. Indiana is said to be a heaven for men and horses, but a hell for women and cows. But not so here, they both thrive well. Stock of all kinds do well, summer and winter, without feeding. Indeed, they keep in better order the year round, than stall fed beef in the States. I am aware this statement will seem strange to you, almost impossible, yet it is the sober truth.

Our soil is good, better than I expected, and we can beat any State in the Union in the production of all kinds of grain, and vegetables, with the exception of corn. Two crops of wheat, rye, barley and oats, are gathered from one sowing. Wheat yields from 30 to 50 bushels per acre, and other grains in proportion. Wheat is now worth one dollar per bushel, and goods are not higher in proportion to other things, than in the States. Labor is worth from two to three dollars per day, payable in wheat or goods.—Beef is worth from five to seven cents per pound, and pork eight to ten. Our rivers abound with a choice assortment of fish, among which are salmon, salmon trout, and sturgeon; and during the fishing season they can be obtained from the Indians for a mere trifle.

The Hudson Bay Company have done a great deal for the American emigrants. They have supplied them on credit with provisions and stock, and assisted them in various ways. We have now an American population of about three thousand souls. Eight hundred and sixteen came over this year. Improvement is the order of the day. We have at this place a flouring mill of three run of stones—three run of saws—two churches—four stores, a school house, and about one hundred dwelling houses. A vessel left this place last week, loaded with flour, for the Sandwich Islands; and it is said that there is wheat enough in the country to last the present number of inhabitants five years.

If I should live many years, I shall expect to see many of my old friends and acquaintances in this beautiful and healthy country. If I could see my old friends in Indiana, who with their wives and children are now shaking with ague, and now burning with fever, toiling hard to maintain a precarious existence—I want to speak to them as with a voice of thunder, and say, rise and go to Oregon! I would advise all emigrants coming to this country, not to lay in their supplies until they arrive at Independence, for provisions are cheaper there than in Indiana. There is little or no fear of the Indians—a company of fifty men is sufficient to cross the mountains in perfect safety. If this country does not flow with milk and honey, it furnishes us with something better; in proof of this, I will say, that we had clams for dinner, and oysters for supper.

Remember me to all friends, and believe me, yours, respectfully, ELI PERKINS.

"O. P. ROCKWELL STABBED.—Our readers were informed, some weeks since, that O. P. Rockwell had taken the wife of Amos Davis to himself. Davis seemed to take this trespass on his rights very quietly, and it was generally supposed that resentment was not in him. After living with Rockwell some time, Mrs. Davis desired to return to her husband, but we have not heard whether he had received her. However, Rockwell and Davis quarreled last week about the matter, and the latter drew a spear from his cane and stabbed the former in the side. Rockwell's wound is not serious, he having pushed the spear aside from the spot where it was aimed." *Warsaw Signal.*

"It is stated, in the Warsaw Signal, that a new paper is to be started at Nauvoo, and that Lamborn, Backenstos, Babbitt, and other demagogues are concerned in this movement."

The flatterer and the liar are equally our enemies. One strikes us before, and the other behind. Both are equally dangerous.

The Sangamo Journal.

SPRINGFIELD:

Thursday, February 26, 1846.

GEN. HARDIN'S DECLINATION.

It will be seen by our paper of to day, that Gen. Hardin declines being longer considered a candidate for the nomination to Congress. His letter speaks for itself, as to the reasons which actuate him in the matter.

We have had, and now have, no doubt that he has been, and now is, a great favorite with the whigs of the District. He states, in substance, that there never was any understanding on his part, that his name was not to be presented in the canvasses of '44 and '46. This, we believe is strictly true. Still, the doings of the Pekin Convention did seem to point that way; and the General's voluntary declination, as to the canvass of '44, was, by many construed into an acquiescence on his part. These things had led many of his most devoted friends to not expect him to be a candidate at this time. Add to this, the relation that Mr. Lincoln bears, and for a long time has borne to the party, and is it not strange that many of those who are so strongly devoted to Gen. Hardin as they are to Mr. Lincoln, should prefer the latter *at this time*? We do not entertain a doubt, that if we could reverse the positions of the two men, that a very large portion of of those who now have supported Mr. Lincoln most warmly, would have supported Gen. Hardin quite as warmly.

We are truly glad that a contest which, in its nature, was calculated to weaken the ties of friendship, has terminated amicably; and we are consoled, that during its pendency, we cautiously avoided saying any thing in our paper, that might touch the feelings of either party. Gen. Hardin has sent us a copy of a proposal which he made to Mr. Lincoln, and which the latter declined, which we publish with the General's letter. We understand Gen. Hardin has offered to furnish Mr. Lincoln a copy of his (Mr. Lincoln's) letter declining that proposal, if Mr. Lincoln shall desire it, also for publication. [This now follows Gen. Hardin's proposition.]

To the Voters of the 7th Congressional District

I do not desire my name to be considered any longer on the list of those who are spoken of as candidates for Congress.

Being desirous of preventing all excitement amongst my political friends in the selection of a candidate for Congress, and having learned that Mr. LINCOLN was the only person spoken of as a candidate amongst the Whigs beside myself, I submitted to him, a month since, a Proposal to leave the selection of the candidate to the Whig voters of the District. Mr. LINCOLN declined acceding to this proposal, stating he was entirely satisfied with the old system. I append to this communication a copy of the Proposal for the purpose of evincing my desire to avoid an exciting personal contest, and because I believe, that, in cases where there are not many candidates, it proposes a better mode for the selection of a candidate than the Convention system does, as the latter is usually conducted.

In some parts of the District, the impression has wrongly prevailed that I designed being a candidate for Governor. A report has also been very generally circulated, that I made an agreement with Mr. BAKER, that I would give way to him to run the last canvass; and it is urged, that as I made such an arrangement with Mr. BAKER, I ought not now to be a candidate against Mr. LINCOLN. I deem it an act of justice to myself to state, that this report is utterly without foundation. I never made any bargain, or had any understanding directly or indirectly with Mr. BAKER, or any other person, respecting either the last or any future canvass for Congress. Neither Mr. BAKER, or any other voter of the District knew I would not be a candidate for re-election, until I stated that fact publicly after my election.

Owing to these, and other reasons to which it is unnecessary to allude, many of my warmest personal friends in different parts of the District have been compromitted. To pursue the plan, and use the activity, which has heretofore been done, to obtain a nomination in this District, would under existing circumstances be equally unpleasant to myself, and to very many personal and political friends, and it might result in very general dissatisfaction, which it would be difficult to heal. However honorable a seat in Congress may be, I know too much of its labors and responsibilities, (if a member discharges his duty,) to be anxious to obtain one by being a party to such a canvass. I am not willing to enter into such a contest, and therefore withdraw my name from the field.

JOHN J. HARDIN.

Jacksonville, February 16, 1846.

Proposals for the selection of a candidate for Congress by the Whig voters of this District:

1. Each county to have double as many voters as it has members in the House of Representatives—being the same number allowed in the two last Conventions—that is:

Sangamon,	8 votes	Logan,	1 vote.
Morgan,	8 do	Mason,	1 do
Tazewell,	4 do	Woodford,	1 do
Scott,	4 do	Marshall,	1 do
Cass,	2 do	Putnam,	1 do
Menard,	2 do		

2. The Whigs to meet at the various precincts in the District, and appoint two Judges (who shall have power to select a third in case of difference of opinion on any question) and vote by ballot for the person they prefer for candidate.

3. The Judges to take a list of the names of voters, and keep and open the ballots after all the votes are given, and then to return a written or printed statement of the number of votes for each candidate to a central committee at Springfield.

4. A central committee of three persons at Springfield, shall open and examine the returns, and within two weeks after the vote is taken, or sooner if all the returns are in, or any person has a majority of the votes, they shall make out and publish the result, and state who has been selected as the Candidate of the Whigs of the district.

5. The election to be held on one day, and no person to vote by proxy. And in counting the votes, the Central Committee to exclude no vote for informality, if they can fairly ascertain for whom it was intended to be given.

6. Whoever gets the most votes in a county shall be entitled to the vote in that county in the general result made out by the central committee.

7. Should it happen that no candidate has a majority of the thirty-three votes, by reason of there being more than two candidates—then the hindermost candidate is to decline or be dropped, and the committee shall order a new election in those counties which voted for the hindermost candidate.

8. The central committee to prepare a handbill stating this plan, and to circulate it in every precinct of the District.

9. All whig voters to be entitled to vote.

10. Each person who is spoken of as a candidate to give a pledge to the committee and the public, that he will not go into any other county than the one in which he resides for the purpose of influencing the voters—and to further pledge himself that as far as is practicable he will restrain his friends from going out of their counties to electioneer, or attempt to influence voters. The object of this being to prevent excitement between the candidates and their friends, and to leave the voters of the counties to their unbiased choice.

11. The expenses of the central committee in printing circulars, and in postage, shall be paid by the person getting the nomination.

12. The vote to be taken on Saturday the — day of March.

MR. LINCOLN'S REPLY.

SPRINGFIELD, January 19, 1846.

Dear General: I do not wish to join in your proposal of a new plan for the selection of a whig candidate for Congress, because—

1st, I am entirely satisfied with the old system under which you and Baker were successively nominated and elected to Congress; and because the whigs of the District are well acquainted with the system, and so far as I know or believe, are well satisfied with it. If the old system be thought to be vague, as to all the delegates of the county voting the same way; or as to instructions to them as to whom they are to vote for; or as to filling vacancies,—I am willing to join in a provision to make these matters certain.

2d. As to your proposals that a poll shall be opened in *every* precinct, and that the whole shall take place on the *same* day, I do not personally object. They seem to me not to be unfair; and I forbear to join in proposing them, only because I choose to leave the decision in each county to the whigs of the county, to be made as their own judgment and convenience may dictate.

3d. As to your proposed stipulation that all the candidates shall remain in their own counties, and restrain their friends to the same—it seems to me that on reflection you will see, the fact of your having been in Congress has, in various ways, so spread your name in the District, as to give you a decided advantage in such a stipulation. I appreciate your desire to keep down excitement; and I promise you to "keep cool" under all circumstances.

4th, I have already said I am satisfied with the old system under which such good men have triumphed, and that I desire no departure from its principles. But if there must be a departure from it, I shall insist upon a more accurate and just apportionment of delegates, or representative votes, to the constituent body than exists by the old; and which you propose to retain in your new plan. If we take the entire population of the Counties as shown by the late census, we shall see by the old plan, and by your proposed new plan—

Morgan county, with a population of 16541, has but	8 votes.
While Sangamon with 18697—2156 greater, has but	8 votes.
So Scott with 6553 has	4 votes.
While Tazewell with 7615, has 1062 greater, has but	4 votes
So Mason with 3135, has	1 vote.
While Logan with 3907, 772 greater, has but	1 vote.

And so on in a less degree the matter runs thro' all the Counties, being not only wrong in principal, but the advantage of it being all manifestly in your favor with one slight exception, in the comparison of two counties not here mentioned.

Again, if we take the whig votes of the counties as shown by the late Presidential election as a basis, the thing is still worse. Take a comparison of the same six counties—

Morgan with her 1443 whig votes, has	8 votes
Sangamon with her 1837, 394 greater, only has	8 votes.
Mason with her 255, has	1 vote.
Logan with her 310, 55 greater, has only	1 vote.
Scott with her 670, has	4 votes.
Tazewell with her 1011, 341 greater, has only	4 votes.

It seems to me most obvious that the old system needs adjustment in nothing so much as in this; and still, by your proposal, no notice is taken of it. I have always been in the habit of acceding to almost any proposal that a *friend* would make; and I am truly sorry that I cannot in this. I perhaps ought to mention, that some friends at different places are endeavoring to secure the honor of the sitting of the Convention at their towns respectively, and I fear that they would not feel much complimented if we shall make a bargain that it should sit no where.

Your's as ever, A. LINCOLN.

THE NOTICE PASSED!

In the House of Representatives on the 9th, the resolution requiring the President to give notice to the British government of the termination of the Convention for the joint occupancy of Oregon, was adopted—163 to 54. [See proceedings of Congress under the proper head.]

SOMETHING KEPT BACK.

The letters lately communicated to Congress by Mr. Polk, show several omissions and erasures. Something has evidently been kept back, which, in his opinion, should not be known to the people. Mr. Polk, it seems, does not choose to trust the people with a knowledge of all his movements in relation to Oregon.

WASHINGTON ON DITS.

It is said, that our government are determined to exact justice from Mexico, provided there will not be danger of embroiling our country in a war with England and France as well as Mexico. For this purpose government is strengthening our naval force in the Gulf, and refuses to remove our army from Corpus Christi. Our naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, under the command of Com. Conner, at this time consists of three sloops of war of 22 guns each; one steamer of 8 guns; and three brigs of 12 guns each. There is now on the way to join this squadron, three heavy frigates of 52 guns each;—a sufficient force to destroy all the Mexican forts on the Gulf, and to take possession of all the towns near them worth the trouble.

It is said, that an agent from Santa Ann has arrived at Washington from Cuba. The object of his mission has not transpired. It is understood that Santa Ana will soon be suffered to return to Mexico—that he is disposed to act fairly with the United States, and is opposed to the Colonization of Mexico by any European power.

It is said, that Lord Aberdeen has informed our government that the British government will take no exception to a notice from us of the termination of the joint occupancy of the Oregon—that the territorial claims of the two nations to that country *must* now be settled, and any measure which shall have that object in view will not be complained of.

It is said, in the New York Herald, (and which is denied in the Tribune,) that the leading whigs in Congress have compared notes in regard to the candidate for the next Presidency, and that the prevalent opinion among them is, that General SCOTT, the hero of Bridgewater, &c., must be the man.

It is said, that the abolitionists in New York, for delegates to the Convention to amend the Constitution of that State, will give their votes to candidates who are in favor of extending the right of suffrage to all blacks on the same terms as it is given to the whites. It would be strange if the blacks should hereafter possess the balance of power in the State of New York.

It is said, that the difficulties between Mr. Polk and Mr. Buchanan have been settled, and that he will remain in the Cabinet, and close the Oregon negotiation.

It is said, that Mr. Calhoun is doing his best to thwart Mr. Polk's plans in relation to the Oregon, and that Mr. Polk has complained of his interference. It would not be strange if Mr. Calhoun should set up for himself. In this opposition to notice, the whigs do not fraternize with him—for the mass of them are supposed to be favorable to the measure, giving it in such terms as England cannot justly complain of.

The price of cotton and the slavery of blacks seem to be "all and in all" with Mr. Calhoun.

HIGHLY COMPLIMENTARY.—It is stated in Eastern papers, that after Mr. BAKER had delivered his speech on the Oregon resolution, Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS remarked, that he had designed again to address the House on the subject, but Mr. BAKER had so fully and ably expressed his own views, that he would relinquish his intention.

A new planet has been discovered by Professor Enke, at Berlin, Prussia.—It is about the size of Juno and Vesta, and its orbit is in the neighborhood of those planets. The name given to it is ASTREA—a fabled goddess, said to be daughter of Jupiter.

The Southern loco foco editors are nothing loth to fight poor distracted Mexico. They apprehend no fall in the price of cotton, or danger to their peculiar institution, from a war with that country.

NORTHERN OREGON.

It has already been frequently stated, that the Southern part of Oregon Territory is entirely destitute of harbors suitable for large ships. The Columbia river will ever be a dangerous and uncertain harbor until the commercial business on the river will justify the building and keeping up of Steam tow boats, for the purpose of towing up vessels from the ocean. Hence the absolute necessity to the interests of Oregon, and to the commercial men of the United States, that we should secure the harbors in Northern Oregon. On this subject there can be no question of the duty of our government.

The importance of the beautiful bay and harbor to which the *straits of de Fuca*, give access, to the territory, cannot be too highly appreciated. "These straits are formed by Vancouver's Island, lying north, and the main land of Oregon, which there runs into a promontory, called Cape Flattery, lying south. Once within these straits, the storm-tossed vessel has a choice of beautiful harbors, where wood and fresh water abound, and around which, in the progress of time, will cluster, a population which, from a generous soil, will extract every thing needed for the supply of the mariner."

Capt. Wilkes, the late explorer, thus speak of this section of Oregon and its harbors:

"The coast of Oregon to the South of Cape Flattery [the southern cape of the entrance into the Straits of Fuca] is rocky, much broken, and affords no harbor, except for very small vessels. It may therefore be considered extremely dangerous, and particularly on account of its outlying rocks. The soundings however on this coast, I afterwards discovered, may serve as a sure indication by which danger may be avoided, and safety may be insured by not approaching the coast into soundings of less than seventy fathoms. * * * *

The Straits of Juan de Fuca may be safely navigated. The wind for the greater part of the year, will be found to blow directly through them and generally outwards. The wind is at times very violent. The shores of the Straits are very bold and anchorage is to be found in very few places.

The south shore is composed of perpendicular sandy cliffs, that run back into high and ragged peaks, and is covered with a forest of various species of pine. * * The north shore is rocky.

Late in the afternoon we reached and weathered the low sand-point, called by Vancouver New Dungeness, and stood over for Protection Island. We had three and 3 and a half fathoms within less than a quarter of a mile of the point.

* * * *

The beautiful woods and lawns of Protection Island (as described by Vancouver) exist unchanged. The lawns still produce the same beautiful shrubs and flowers, and although closely surrounded by dense woods, do not seem to be encroached upon by their luxuriant growth, although there is no apparent reason why it should not long 'ere this, have overrun them.

Our anchorage in Port Discovery was close to the shore in 27 fathoms water. It is a well protected harbor and very convenient of access, but the depth of water and high precipitous banks, would almost preclude its being made the seat of a settlement. It is eight miles long, two in average width, and its points, which interlock each other, terminate in low sandy projections. The shores are supplied with large quantities of shell-fish.

Beating out of Port Discovery we stood towards Point Wilson (of Vancouver) which forms one side of Admiralty Inlet. Turning the point we entered the Inlet and soon anchored in Port Townsend, on its northern side in 10 fathoms. Port Townsend is a fine sheet of water, 3½ miles in width. Opposite to our anchorage is an extensive table-land, free from wood, which would afford a good site for a town. The bay is free from dangers, and well protected from the quarters whence the stormy winds blow. It has anchorage of a convenient depth, and there is abundance of fresh water to be had.

Port Lawrence about 8 miles up is just at the entrance of Hood's Canal—and hence through Admiralty inlet are numerous coves answering the purposes of temporary anchorage—one of which from the number of apple trees in blossom was named Apple-tree Cove.

Port Madison is a fine bay on the west shore of the inlet, affording an excellent harbor and every possible convenience for shipping. The scenery of this portion of Admiralty inlet, resembles strongly parts of the Hudson, particularly about Poughkeepsie. The distant highlands though much more lofty, reminded us of the Catskills.

The narrows constitute the entrance into Puget's Sound. The shores of all these inlets and bays are remarkably bold, so that in many places a ship's side would touch the shore before the keel would the ground.

* * * * * *

The tide, which runs through these narrows with great velocity, causes many eddies and whirlpools, through which a ship is carried with extraordinary rapidity, while the danger seems to be imminent—The Porpoise succeeded in entering the narrows first, and was speedily lost sight of; the Vincennes entered and seemed at first hurrying to destruction, with her sails quite aback. We were carried onward wholly by the force of the tide, and had backed and filled only once before we found ourselves in as spacious a sound as the one we had left. This narrow pass seems as if intended by its natural facilities, to afford every means for its perfect defence. Twelve miles more brought us to the anchorage of Nisqually. * * * *

Nothing can exceed the beauties of these waters and their safety: not a shoal exists within the Straits of Juan de Fuca, Admiralty Inlet, Hood's Canal or Puget Sound, that can in any way interrupt their navigation by a 74 gun ship. I venture nothing in saying there is no country in the world that possesses waters equal to these."

Will the people of the United States ever consent to abandon to British rapacity, that portion of our "indisputable" territory thus described? We cannot believe they will. And they will hold Mr. Polk and his Cabinet strictly to their pledges.

MR. ABBOTT LAWRENCE ON THE TARIFF.

The Richmond Whig contains a series of able letters from ABBOTT LAWRENCE, of Boston, addressed to the Hon. WM. C. RIVES, late Senator from Virginia—designed to illustrate the importance of Manufactures to the State of Virginia—in giving a stimulus to industry—in increasing her population—and generally, in developing the great natural advantages which that State possesses over most others in the Union. These letters are written with a master's hand.

In the letter now before us, Mr. Lawrence sketches the condition of this country as it will present itself if the plan of destroying the tariff shall succeed. We have not room for all his remarks upon this point. But we copy the following pungent paragraph, and trust that his *prophecy* will not become *history*.

"In less than twelve months after the new plan shall have been in operation, this whole country will be literally surfeited with foreign merchandize, (if it be not so, the revenue will fall short of the wants of the government,) we shall then owe abroad a debt of millions of dollars, which must be paid in coin. The exchanges go up to a point that make it profitable to ship specie; money becomes scarce in the Atlantic cities; yet bills on England and France do not fall; the loans made to the South and West are called in: demands for debts due from those sections of country, are made; exchange cannot be obtained, produce is purchased and shipped; and when it arrives at the North, it will not command the cost in the West; a paralysis will have struck the business of the country; produce will no longer do to pay debts due at the North, and the next resort is to coin; which is to be collected and sent down the Mississippi, or over the mountains to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Western and Southern credits are cut off, as the people of those sections can no longer promptly meet their engagements. The new States and the outer circle of the republic, are the weak points; and the first giving way of the banks is heard from those points, where there is the least amount of capital. We see the storm approaching like a thunder shower in a summer's day: we watch its progress, but cannot escape its fall. It at last reaches the great marts of trade and the exchanges, having swept every thing in its course; and the banks of the Atlantic cities, after a violent effort to maintain their credit and honor, are forced to yield to this Utopian experiment upon the currency.

I have no hesitation in stating that all this will take place within the space of eighteen months from the time this experimental bill goes into operation; and not a Specie-paying Bank, doing business, will be found in the United States."

The British naval force at this time consists of 362 vessels, carrying 15,368 guns.

THE LATE OREGON CORRESPONDENCE.

This correspondence was communicated to the House on the 7th. Our limits will only permit a brief abstract of it. The first letter is from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane, directing him to ascertain of the Earl of Aberdeen, the object of the English government in her present warlike preparations. Mr. McLane replies in substance, that the armament was not intended for the U. States, but in case of a rupture might be used against us. Mr. McLane adds, that in case of a rupture no doubt the English will exert their utmost power to injure our country—and to strike the heaviest blow possible on us. The third letter is from Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan, in which it is proposed to refer the conflicting claims of the two countries in Oregon, to some friendly sovereign for settlement. Mr. Buchanan replies, that as the proposition is substantially that the referee shall make an "equitable division" of the Oregon territory, and as our government claim they have an exclusive right to the whole of it, the proposed arbitration is respectfully declined. The next letter is an acknowledgement by Mr. Pakenham of Mr. Buchanan's letter, and he adds that he shall transmit it to her majesty's government. Then follows a letter from Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan, stating that the Government of England, as well as that of the United States, has advanced claims to the whole country in dispute,—and on this ground occupies the same position as that held by the United States. He then proposes that a mixed commission be appointed to investigate the claims of the respective countries, and that an umpire shall be appointed by common consent. Mr. Buchanan answers, that according to the proposition of Mr. Pakenham the arbitrators would be required to make a division of the claims; and states as reason, why the proposition cannot be accepted, that the North Eastern boundary question was once submitted to arbitration, and though the arbitrator was expressly required by treaty to fix the boundary on a range of high lands, he actually located it on "the deepest channel of the St. John's". Another reason is that the territorial rights of the United States are not a proper subject for arbitration; and adds,

"But what is the extent of territory in dispute on the present occasion? It embraces nearly thirteen degrees of latitude along the north west coast of the Pacific, and stretches eastward to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Within its limits several powerful and prosperous States of the Union may be embraced. It lies contiguous, on this continent, to the acknowledged territory of the United States, and is destined at no distant day, to be peopled by our citizens. This territory presents the avenue through which the commerce of our western States can be profitably conducted with Asia and the western coasts of this continent; and its ports the only harbors belonging to the United States to which our numerous whalers and other vessels in that region can resort. And yet, vast as are its dimensions, it contains not a single safe and commodious harbor from its southern extremity until we approach the 49th parallel of latitude."

Mr. Buchanan closes by expressing the earnest desire of the President, that the present controversy shall be amicably settled.

After the correspondence was read in the House, "war! war! war!" was on every tongue! All seemed to be satisfied that Mr. Polk cannot compromise at 49 under any circumstances.

The National Intelligencer of the 9th, frankly says of these letters—"On the face of them, as they appear, we confess, to be of a complexion unfavorable to an early termination of this controversy." The comments of the Union are in its usual vein—it hopes for an amicable adjustment—is in favor of carrying out the recommendations of the President—wants to give the notice—encourage emigration to Oregon, and abide the result.

There is certainly not to be found in the correspondence herein noticed, any evidence that the British government are disposed to yield their claims in Oregon. If there is, we are not able to discover it.

HOW IS THE OREGON QUESTION TO BE SETTLED.

It is clear from the late correspondence, that it cannot be settled by ordinary negociation. Our government have informed Mr. Pakenham that the whole country is ours, and will not permit our title to the Oregon country to be made a question by arbitration. How then is the matter to be settled? By purchasing the British claims in Oregon—by yielding to England in a treaty, the right of our own government to protect the industry of the country—to protect its laboring people from a destructive competition with the pauper labor of England.

The following paragraphs from the Baltimore American give a clue to the means by which our administration expect to cancel the British claims in Oregon.

"Washington, Feb. 11.—The rumors are becoming so current that the Oregon question is to be coupled with the Tariff, and the latter sacrificed to the former that I do not feel at liberty longer to remain silent on a subject so important. The free trade members of Congress have suddenly taken a more satisfactory turn of mind upon the two questions. The Secretary of the Treasury,* too, is about sending in his plan for a new law, and there are many indications which show the following facts—that a tariff will be reported with a 20 per cent. basis, in which will be included all cotton goods, hemp, etc., but which will embrace exceptions in favor of coal, iron, sugar, molasses, and ready-made clothing—these articles to bear a duty of thirty per cent. Woollens, coarse and fine, and worsted will pay a duty of 25 per cent, and shawls a duty of 35 per cent. This tariff, I am well assured, will prove so satisfactory to the British government that if it becomes a law, there will be no difficulty in the way of compromising the Oregon question. The bargain, in a word, is in contemplation, by which the tariff will be sacrificed, and the Oregon question settled. Peace may be the fruits of this bargain, but it will be an infamous peace."

THE PILOT BOAT!

A great excitement existed in New York a few days ago, because a pilot boat was despatched with great secrecy for Liverpool. The New York Gazette thus explains the fact:—

"There can be little doubt how, we presume, as to the object for which the pilot boat was chartered—to carry out the late correspondence, and to return, if possible, before the steamer of the 4th of March, or at all events, to enable the English government to send further instructions to Mr. Pakenham by the steamer.

The opinion has been hazarded, not lightly, that other communications, in addition to these are going out in this schooner and though the prospects of an amicable adjustment—judging from what Mr. Polk has allowed us to see—are certainly not very flattering, we will, nevertheless, undertake to say that in all human probability it will be arranged, too' in a form and by means different from any thing that have yet been proposed. Time will show the value of the prophecy."

The papers are filled with speculations in relation to the results which may grow out of the late Oregon correspondence. Many of them profess to believe that War must follow. The St. Louis Republican has the following speculations:

"We believe that the course of our government is precipitating us into a position from which there will be no retreat—and this, too, without having the tact to gain any thing from the sympathy and support of other nations. There are others who place much reliance on the close commercial relations which exist between the United States and England, and who hope from influences thus exerted, that the difficulty may be amicably settled. Much is to be expected from these influences, and from the effect which a war with England would have upon the commerce and business of the civilized world. But all these will not avail much, when either nation comes to weigh them against a compromise of national honor or national rights. Many of the wars of Europe are a sufficient illustration of this truth. The promptness with which the House passed the resolution to give the Notice after the reception of the recent correspondence—the fact, that both negociation and arbitration, as a means of settling the dispute, may now be regarded as out of the question, would seem to leave but one alternative—that of resort to arms. We hope that this may not be necessary, but we confess we are unable to see any clear or probable means by which it is to be avoided."

It is said that there was some disposition among members of the late Convention here to run Hon. KIRBY BENEDICT, as a candidate for Lt. Governor. This was opposed, on the ground that he made a violent Anti-Mormon speech in the Legislature about a year ago, and on which account the Mormons would not vote for him.

The "Corpus Christi Gazette," announces Col. Kinney, formerly of this State, as a candidate for the Senate of the United States for Texas.

CONGRESS.

The Senate did not set on Saturday, the 7th.

The House received a message from the President, covering sundry documents from Mr. McLane, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Packenham, (which will be noticed in another place,) in relation to the Oregon question. They were ordered to be printed. The House spent the remainder of the sitting (till 12 P. M.) in discussing the Oregon resolution. Some dozen members, or less, defined their several positions.

In the Senate on the 9th, the bill for building ten Steam Ships was discussed. Mr. Mangum opposed the bill. He considered it a war measure, and yet the administration professed to believe there would be no war. Mr. Cass spoke in its favor. While Great Britain was making preparations on the most extensive scale for war, we should not, because we could not build an hundred steamers, refuse to build ten. What nation in the world pursues a policy sought to be enforced in this republic?

In the House, the great subject was the Oregon resolution.

Mr. Adams took the floor. He made an elaborate defence of his formerly advanced position relative to our claim to the whole of Oregon. The amount of his argument was, that the term "occupancy" is not applicable to the territory at all, as occupancy is the thing we want. He referred to the grand division of this continent, made by the Pope, under which Spain got her her title to the territory. That division made by the Pope being at that time acquiesced in by the whole known world, the title of Spain was good; and as we got our title from Spain, our claim to the whole was also good and indisputable. He went on to argue that Great Britain does not contend that she has a title or jurisdiction. She says it is an open country to the savage tribes and the wild beasts, and she wanted it kept open for the purpose of hunting, and for the wild beasts. But we desired to extend our laws over the country, to make the wilderness blossom as the rose, and to obey the behest of the Creator, "increase and multiply and replenish the earth."

Mr. Adams said—

"I want Oregon for our wester pioneers. I want it as a theatre for the display of that characteristic of our people which is embodied in the phrase "go-ahead." I want it that it may grow into a great nation like this, and become a free, independent, and sovereign Republic; instead of remaining a hunting-ground for beaver and buffalo, or a savage desert."

Discussion continued until the hour fixed for its termination arrived; the chairman's hammer fell, and members prepared to vote.

The first proposition before the committee was the joint resolutions of the committee on foreign affairs, authorizing the President to give the notice forthwith.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved to strike out the word "forthwith," and it was agreed to by acclamation.

A motion was then made to amend by striking out that portion of the resolution directing the notice to be given, and inserting "when in the judgment of the President the public welfare shall require it." This was rejected by tellers—ayes 66, noes 136.

After the rejection of numerous proposed amendments, one was offered to the effect, "that the Oregon question is no longer a subject of negotiation or compromise."

Tellers being demand, only ten gentlemen walked through the tellers in the affirmative, Mr. McConnel bringing up the rear, and Mr. Douglass leading. The acclamation and clapping at this tremendous vote in the affirmative, were almost deafening. Their names are, McClernand, Hoge, Ramsey, Wentworth, R Smith, McConnel, Sawyer, Yell, Darragh and Douglass—five Illinoians.

An amendment setting forth that the Oregon question is still the subject of honorable negotiation and should by that means be adjusted, was carried. Ayes 102, nays 99. A great uproar arose, however, owing to an alleged mistake in the count, and finally a second count was demanded, but refused. Ayes 99, nays 108. So the amendment was declared adopted.

After the rejection of a great number of amendments, the committee rose and reported the joint resolution to the House, amended by the substitution of the bill of Mr. Dromgoole, submitted some days ago. This bill, after specifying that the convention shall be annulled twelve months after the date of the delivery of the notice, declares that nothing in this act is intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties to renew or pursue negotiations, etc.

But this amendment was not permitted to stand and a substitute was offered by Mr. BOYD, of Kentucky, by a vote of 172 yeas to 46 nays.

The question came up on the 3d reading of the resolutions, and they passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Stephen Adams, Anderson, Arnold, Atkinson, Baker, Barringer, Bell, Benton, Biggs, James Black, James A. Black, Blanchard, Bowlin, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Wm. W. Campbell, John H. Campbell, Cathcart, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Chipman, Clarke, Cobb, Collin, Constable, Cullom, Culver, Cummins, Cunningham, Daniel, Darragh, Jefferson Davis, Delano, DeMott, Dillingham, Dobbin, Douglass, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Edsall, Ellsworth, Erdman, J H Ewing, Faran, Ficklin, Foster, Fries, Garvin, Giddings, Giles, Goodyear, Gordon, Graham, Grider, Grover, Hamlin, Hampton, Haralson, Harmanson, Harper, Henley, Hilliard, Hoge, E. D. Holmes, Hopkins, Hough, G. S. Houston, Hungerford, W. Hunt, J. B. Hunt, Chas. Ingersoll, Jenkins, Jas. H. Johnson, J. Johnson, A. Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, Seaborn Jones, Kennedy, Preston King, Lawrence, Leib, La Sere, Lewis, Levin, Ligon, Lumpkin, Maclay, McClean, McClelland, McClernand, McConnell, McCrate, McDowell, McGaughey, McHenry, McIlvain, McKay, John P. Martin, B. Martin, Morris, Morse, Moulton, Nivens, Norris, Owen, Parrish, Payne, Perrill, Perry, Petit, Phelps, Pollock, Price, Ramsey, Rathburn, Reid, Relf, Ritter, Roberts, Root, Rusk, Russell, Sawtelle, Sawyer, Scammon, Schenck, Seaman, Severance, L. H. Simms, Albert Smith, T. Smith, R. Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, Stewart, St. John, Strong, Sykes, Thomasson, James Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Tibbatts, Tilden, Towns, Trumbo, Vance, Wentworth, Wheaton, White, Wick, Williams, Wilmot, Woodruff, Wentworth, Yell, Young, Yost—163.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Ashmun, Bayly, Bedinger, Milton Brown, Burt, J. G. Chapman, Cocke, Collamer, Cranston, Crozier, Dargan, G. Davis, Dixon, Dockery, E. H. Ewing, Foot, Gentry Grinnel, Herrick, Isaac E. Holmes, J. W. Houston, E. W. Hubbard, S. D. Hubbard, Hudson, Hunter, Jos. R. Ingersoll, D. P. King, Leak, Long, Marsh, Miller, Mosley, Pendleton, Rhett, Julius Rockwell, J. A. Rockwell, Seddon, A. D. Simms, Simpson, Truman Smith, C. B. Smith, Stephen, Strohm, Thibodeaux, B Thompson, Tombs, Tredway, Vinton, Winthrop, Woodward, Wright, Yancey—54.

The resolution was then (forthwith) read the third time and passed without division or count.

Mr BOWLIN moved that the House reconsider the vote on the passage of the resolution, and moved the previous question; which was seconded.

And under its operation the question was put on the motion to reconsider; which was passed in the negative.

And so the resolution stands passed.

The said resolution, as passed, is in the following words:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the government of Great Britain that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain, concerning the territory on the north-west coast of America, west of the Stony Mountains, of the 6th of August, 1827, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated twelve months after giving said notice.

And be it further resolved, That nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory.

And the House at six o'clock, P. M., adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The National Intelligencer remarks:

"The qualification, it is obvious, expresses the *true* sense of the House on this subject.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

When the question was being taken, a *thrilling sensation* rang through the entire halls. Mr. Pakenham was present—also Mr. Buchanan, Bodisco, &c.—and much excitement prevailed in all quarters of the capitol—many of the Judges of the Supreme Court, Ministers and Senators being also present.

In the Senate on the 10th, Mr. Breese reported a bill giving the assent of Congress for taxing public lands in Illinois after they had been a certain time in market. Referred. The Resolution of "Notice" and other Oregon bills came up for consideration. Mr. Allen, in a speech which occupied the Senate until the hour of adjournment insisted on the propriety of the notice.

In the House, the most important business was was the discussion and passage of the Fortification bill. The bill appropriates about one million of dollars for fortifications.

In the Senate, on the 11th, the Oregon resolution again came up, and Mr. Allen continued his speech declaring, that the military power of England had been magnified while our own had been decried, and that England would not dare to go to war alone for Oregon. Mr. J. M. Clayton has the floor to-morrow.

In the House, Mr. King explained why he did not vote upon the Oregon resolution. It was because the President had suppressed a part of the Oregon correspondence. The House spent most of the sitting on the Revolutionary pension bill.

The Pennsylvania Legislature—Senate and House of Representatives—have passed resolutions in favor of sustaining the Tariff of 1842.

SURVEY OF THE ILLINOIS RIVER.—In July last, the General government placed in the hands of the governor of this State, $15,00, to be appropriated to the survey of the Illinois river.—G. R. Mowry, Esq. was employed by him as engineer; and the last Register contains his report of the Survey. We should judge the survey to have been a most faithful one. Mr. Mowry comes to the conclusion that the best way of improving the river, is by locks and dams. The cost of these locks he estimates at $492,092 70. It is suggested that the general government shall make an appropriation of lands to defray the expense. It is quite evident that something must be done to improve the Illinois river. The Report is an interesting one, and in our opinion does much credit to the engineer.

The Register insists with great apparent sincerity, that the public will suffer immensely on account of the refusal of the postmaster-general to publish the advertisement for mail contracts in that paper. The Register promises further remarks on this interesting subject.

Supreme Court of Illinois—December Term.

Jan. 14.

No. 142. Elisha Riggs vs. George Savage. Error to Warren. W A Minshall for plaintiff in error, Williams & Johnston for defendant in error. Opinion by Justice Young, affirming the Judgment of the Circuit Court, and remanding the cause for further proceedings.

No. 93. Greenup Wilson, et al. Ex'rs, vs. Hiram Van Winkle. Error to Edgar. J H McDougall for plaintiffs in error. Hardin and Smith, and A Lincoln, for defendant in error. Opinion by Justice Treat, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court.

No. 101. Peter W Ballingall vs. Samuel C Duncan et al. Appeal from Jo Daviess. Argued by J Churchman, for appellant, and J B Thomas, for appellees.

Jan. 15.

Ex-parte. Joseph Popper, on writ of Habeas Corpus from Morgan co. J J Hardin, for Popper, and J A McDougall, Attorney General, for the people.

No. 101. Peter W Ballingall vs. Samuel C Duncan, et al. Argument concluded by S T Logan, for appellant.

No. 163. Charles McNamara, vs. Geo King. Appeal from Kane. Submitted on yesterday on the part of appellee, by I G Wilson.

No. 100. Murray McConnell et al. vs. Joseph Stettinius et al. Error to Sangamon. Argued by M McConnell and J A McDougall, for plaintiffs in error, and J J Hardin, for defendants in error.

No. 105. Thomas Longwith et al. vs. Thomas Butler. Error to Scott. Submitted on briefs and written arguments by Hardin & Smith, for plaintiffs in error, and M McConnell, defendants in error.

Jan. 16.

No. 101. Peter W Ballingall vs. Samuel C Duncan et al. Appeal from Jo Daviess. S T Logan, J Churchman and J P Stevens for appellant. J B Thomas for appellee. Opinion by Justice Treat, reversing the Judgment of the Circuit Court.

Ex parte Joseph Popper, on Habeas Corpus. Application refused. Bail reduced, to $100.

No. 131. The people, &c. ex rel. Elisha Swan vs. Ephraim Comeron, Sheriff of Pike co. Application for Mandamus. J J Hardin, for the relator.

No. 102. John Anderson et al. vs. James Semple et al. Error to St. Clair. Argued by L Trumbull for plaintiffs in error, and J Gillespie and M Brayman for defendants in error.

Jan. 17.

No. 44. Thomas Morgan vs James L Ladd, et al. Error to Scott. M McConnell for plaintiff in error. J J Hardin for defendant in error. Demurrer sustained and writ of error dismissed. Opinion by Justice Treat.

No. 102. John Anderson et al vs James Semple et al.—Error to St Clair. Argument concluded by L Trumbull for plaintiffs in error.

Richard Burke vs Micheal Haley, Adm'r. Appeal from Jo Daviess. Argued by T Campbell for appellant, and J Churchman for appellee.

No. 124. Thomas J Gesford vs Peter D Critzen et al. Error to Scott. Submitted on briefs and abstracts, by M McConnell, for plaintiff in error, and J J Hardin, for defendant in error.

No. 105. Julia Janett vs Joshua Vaughn. Error to Madison. Argued by W Martin for plaintiff in error, and N D Strong, for defendant in error.

Jan. 19.

No. 131. Thomas J Gesford vs. Peter D. Critzen et al. Error to Scott. M McConnell for plaintiff in error. J J Hardin for defendants in error. Opinion by Justice Purple, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court.

No. 80. Lemuel Andrews, et al vs. John H Sullivan. Error to Warren. O Peters, for plaintiffs in error. Williams & Johnston for defendant in error. Opinion by Justice Scates, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court.

No. 41. John Taylor vs. Samuel G Bailey. Error to Madison. Writ of error dismissed.

No. 106. Robert Ferguson et al vs Charles W Hunter. Error to Madison. Argued by W Martin for plaintiffs in error, and N D Strong, for defendant in error.

No. 108. The State Bank et al vs. Thomas Stanton. Error to Madison. Argued ex parte S T Logan, for plaintiffs in error.

No. 109. Charles Stephenson et al vs Terra B Farnsworth, et al. Error to Ogle. Argued by O Peters for plaintiffs in error, and by J Marsh and S T Logan for defendants in error.

Jan. 20.

No. 104. Richard Burke vs Michael Haley, Adm'r.—Appeal from Jo Daviess. T Campbell for appellant. J Churchman, for appellee. Opinion by Justice Purple reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court.

No. 102. John Anderson et al vs James Semple, et al. Error to St Clair. L Trumbull for plaintiffs in error. J Gillespie and M Brayman, for defendandants in error. Opinion by Justice reversing the judgment of Circuit Court.

No. 85. David Scott, vs Peter Plumb, et al. Error to Peoria. H O Merriman and J B Thomas, for plaintiff in error. O Peters for defendants in error. Opinion by Justice Treat, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court.

No. 145. Abel W Thompson vs Robert Schuyler et al. Appeal from Mercer. W A Minshall for appellant.—Williams & Johnston for appellees. Opinion by Justice Caton, affirming the Judgment of the Circuit Court.

Exparte George W Thatcher, on writ of Habeas Corpus, from Hancock co. J A McDougall for Thatcher.—Submitted on the Officers return.

No. 110. Joseph Ross et al vs Mathew Nesbit. Error to De Kalb. Argued by O Peters for plaintiffs in error, and by a Lincoln for defendant in error.

No. 112. John K Kincaid, vs Sterling Turner. Appeal from Menard. Argued by S W Robbins, for appellant, and T L Harris and A Lincoln for appellee.

January 21.

No. 27. Joe Jewett, alias Peter, alias Joseph, a man of color, vs Julia Jewett. Error to St Clair, Judgment re-affirmed.

No. 46 James Wilson vs James Campbell. Error to Lee. G C Dixon for pl'ff in error. H O Merriman for def't in error. Dismissed for want of prosecution.

No. 194. The people ex rel Elisha Swan vs Ephraim Cameron, Sheriff of Pike county. Application for a Mandamus. J J Hardin for the relator, S T Logan for the respondent. Opinion by Justice Treat, denying the application.

No. 125. Peter Sears vs Zelina Sears. Appeal from Kane. Motion for continuance allowed.

No. 113. Joseph H Smith et al, vs Adam Bird. Appeal from Jo Daviess. Argued by T Campbell for appellants, and A Lincoln for appellee.

No. 114. Joel Traitor vs Leroy L. Hill. Error to Sangamon. Argued by S W Robbins for pl'ff in Error, and by S T Logan and A Lincoln for def't in error.

No. 115. James Bennett vs Sophia Fanner et al. Appeal from Jo Daviess. Argued by J B Wells for appellant, and by J J Hardin for appellees.

January 22.

No. 75. Henry Shives vs Benjamin J Phelps et al. Cause reinstated on the Docket and continued. H Brown for pl'ff in error, O Peters for def't in error.

No. 95. Daniel R Griggs et al vs Hezekiah H Gear. Error and Appeal from Jo Daviess.

No. 138. Nath'l R Harback, impleaded with David R Griggs et al vs Hezekiah H. Gear. Error to Jo Daviess. J W Chickering and A Lincoln for pl'ffs in error, J Butterfield and J J Hardin for def'ts in error. Opinion by Justice Caton reversing the decree of the Circuit Court.

No. 113. Joseph H Smith et al vs Adam Bird. Appeal from Jo Daviess. T Campbell for appellants, A Lincoln for appellees. Opinion by Justice Treat, reversing the judgement of the Circuit Court.

No. 115. James Benette vs Sophia Farner et al. Argument concluded by M McConnell, for appellant.

No. 116. Saml S Crowel vs Milton M Maughs. Appeal from Jo Daviess. Argued by J B Wells for appellant, and by T Campbell and S T Logan for appellee.

No. 117. Augustus Wierick vs John P Desoya et al. Appeal from Jo Daviess. Argued by O C Pratt for appellant, and J B Wells for appellee.

No. 118. Ezra W Bancroft vs Harry E Eastmean. Appeal from Jo Daviess. Argued by O C Pratt for appellant, and by C Gilman for appellee.

January 23.

No. 110. Joseph Ross et al. vs Mathew Nesbit. Error to DeKalb. O Peters for pl'ff in error, B C Cook and A Lincoln for def't in error. Opinion by Justice Koerner affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court.

No. 105. Julia Jannatt vs Joshua Vaughn. Error to Madison. W Martin for pl'ff in error, N D Strong for def't in error. Opinion by Justice Young affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court.

No. 108. The State Bank of Illinois vs Thomas Stanton. Error to Madison. S. Logan for pl'ff in error. Opinion by Justice Treat, reversing the decree, and dismissing the bill.

Ex parte George W Thatcher, on Habeas Corpus, from Hancock. Opinion by Justice Scates discharging the petitioner from imprisonment. Justice Young concurred in the decision of the majority of the Court on the ground that the term of imprisonment had expired; but differed from the Court in regard to the right of the county commissioners Court to appoint a Clerk pro tem under the circumstances of this case; and files a dissenting opinion. Justice Koerner also concurred for the same reason, but dissented from the reasons given by the court, &c.

No. 120. Bernard Morger et al vs Benjamin Hutchinson. Appeal from Jo Daviess. Argued by O C Pratt for appellants, and C Gilman, for appellee.

No. 121. James H Johnson vs Lyman Howe et al. Appeal from Jo Daviess. Argued by O C Pratt for appellant, and C Gilman for appellees.

No. 125. Daniel Francisco vs Levi Wright. Error to Shelby. Argued by J Gillespie and J A McDougal, for pl'ff in error, and L Trumbull for def't in error.

January 24.

No. 106. Robert Furgerson et al. vs Chas W Hunter. Error to Madison. W Martin for pl'ff in error, N D Strong for def't in error. Opinion by Justice Scates affirming the judgement of the Circuit Court.

No. 112. John K Kincaid vs Starling Turner. Appeal from Menard. S W Robbins for appellant, T L Harris and A Lincoln for appellee. Opinion by Justice Caton affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court.

No. 127. Daniel Wann et al vs John McNulty. Error to Jo Daviess. Argued by O C Pratt and J Butterfield for pl'ff in error, and by S T Logan for def't in error.

No. 132. Thomas Culbertson vs city of Galena. Appeal from Jo Daviess. Argued by C Gilman for appellant, and O C Pratt for appellee.

No. 131. Paul Stephens et al, vs Samuel Sweeney. Appeal from Jo Daviess. Argued by C Gilman for appellants, and O C Pratt for appellee.

For the Journal.

SONNET.

To struggle on, to struggle on for aye,
This seems of man th' inexorable doom,
And yet how quickly glides his life away.
No rest between the cradle and the tomb.
In youth too eager and with spirits light,
We still anticipate a brighter sphere,
Filling the mind with fancies all too bright,
And revel in the visions insincere.
Yet in the real can only truth be found.
When sad experience lifts the veil between,
No longer then we tread on fairy ground,
But view with sober eye the common scene,
Plain truth alone and unadored we see,
Life's vulgar prose and stern reality. H.

THE MORMON SECESSION.

A man by the name of James J. Strang, residing near Burlington, Iowa, claims to be the successor of Joe Smith, having been appointed by said Joe Smith as President of the Church of Latter Day Saints, and he also claims that his appointment has been endorsed by revelation. This Strang says it was revealed to him that certain engraved plates had been deposited, time out of mind, at a certain place, and that in those latter days, they would be found by him on digging at the place indicated. Strang and his friends dug and found the plates. So strong an influence has Strang's claims exerted on the Mormons, that a large number have enlisted under his flag, and have located themselves at a new city of refuge, called "Voree," situated near Burlington,—from whence is issued the "Voree Herald," the second number of which now *lies* before us.

Strang, of course, repudiates the present Church Organization at Nauvoo. He says that the President is the presiding and controlling executive of the Church, and that he having the commission of President, Brigham Young, and his counsellors, who interfere with his authority, are usurpers. Strang imputes all the difficulties of the Church to the acts of those usurping authorities. He shows up some of the false preaching and lying of Brigham Young. Also speaks of H. C. Kimball, another professing prophet. Strang says—"H. C. Kimball's cane was a regular shooting iron. In my travels I have met elders who carried pistols and six shooters, and showing them, boasted that they were shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace." He also refers to the calls made upon Mormons for means to build the temple at Nauvoo, and to the fact that Young & Co., are now in negotiation to sell it to the Catholics. The Herald is decidedly rich. The following paragraph closes one of its articles. Exchange! Oh, we will exchange with you, Mr. Voree Herald, with great pleasure.

"When the brethren at Nauvoo began to acknowledge the twelve at the head of the church, James J. Strang predicted that persecution, desolation and destruction would come upon them from time to time, until they either acknowledged the Presidency or were robbed, plundered and driven from their home and city, and that while they remained in that rebellion the Earth should afford them no refuge. A year had not passed around when they purchased a temporary respite to their persecutions by agreeing to abandon the city of God to the Gentiles and they are now laboring in preparation to go into exile. Surely the way of the transgressor is hard."

☞ By the latest news from Mexico, it appears that Mr. Slidell left that city on the 17th January for Jalapa, where he intended to remain a few weeks, and then proceed to Vera Cruz.—It was said that Gen. Arista had declared in favor of the former order of things, and had taken possession of Tampico.

CANDIDATES.

For Sheriff—Wm. Harvey, Wm. Porter, John Williams.

For Representatives—S. T. Logan, Joseph H. Shepherd, Francis McNiel, Wm. D. Herndon, Benj. West, Charles D. Nuckolls, Samuel Wyckhoff, John N Brown, E. McGrady, Gilser Dodds, R. H. Constant.

For County Commissioner—Z. Peter, Wm. Sinnard, Philo Beers.

For Mayor of the city of Springfield—A. Campbell.

State of the Markets.

The heaviest snow we have had this winter fell on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. It will not be likely to last long.

There is not much change in our market. We still quote wheat at 50 cents, and flour at $4—with no tendency to rise.

St. Louis, Feb. 18.—Flour, 3,50 a 3,75: wheat, 66 a 68: corn, 18: oats, 18: beef, 2,50: hogs, 3.00

New Orleans, Feb. 10.—Flour, 4,62: pork, prime, 3,60: Mess, 10: Bacon sides, 6 cts: hams, 6 a 7; lard, 6 a 7.

MARRIED.

In this County, on the 5th inst. by Rev. Wm. Waite, Joseph Insler, Esq., to Miss Sarah Q. Wills.

On the 3d inst. by J S McNew, Esq Mr John Vancil to Miss Mary Sexton.

On the 14th Feb. by J. C. Conkling, Mayor, Mr B. Crose to Miss Serena Smith.

On the 15th Feb. by Elder A. I. Grove, Mr Roland Hedrick to Miss Mary Jane Swearingen.

On the 12th, by Rev. A. W. Lamden, Mr Charles E. Campbell to Miss Mary Gibson.

On the 15th ult. Mr Harry Daniel to Miss Elizabeth Hegeron.

In St. Clair county, Mr. Wm. E. Forbes, of Brooklyn, N. Y. to Miss Catharine B. Chamberlain, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Chamberlain, of Monticello, Illinois.

In Du Page County, Mr. Almon C. Phillips to Miss Clarissa A. Brown.

In Kendall county, Mr. Wm. Zeer to Miss Eliza Olms.

In Galena, Mr. Charles L. Mitchell to Miss Eliza Smith, of Louisville, Ky.

DIED.

In Belville, on the 12th inst. Mrs. Caroline Miller, aged 20, wife of Mr. J. Miller.

In Kendal County, on the 3d inst. Mr. Robert Moodie, aged 84 years.

In Chicago, 6th inst. Helen Louisa, infant daughter of Mr. James T. Durant. On the 8th, Mrs. Sarah Perkins, aged 56, wife of Mr. Edward Perkins, of Joliet.

In St. Louis, on the 15th, Capt. G. H. Packard, aged 48 years.

In Quincy, on the 15th, Frances Rebecca, infant daughter of Mr. J. W. Vandenberg.

J. Ruckel,

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER.

SHOP at E. M. Hinkle's,—opposite the Methodist church. Band-Boxes constantly on hand.

Springfield, Feb. 25, 1846. 757y

EDGAR ACADEMY.

THE next term of this school will begin on the 6th of April, and continue 12 weeks. This School is situated just out of the limits of the town of Paris, and combines the refinement of the country with the facilities of a thrifty village. Tuition, in the primary Department 10 dollars, and in the Academical Department from 15 to 25 dollars per school year of 47 weeks. Boarding, including rooms, bedding, washing, fuel and lights, $1.75 in summer; and at $2.00 in winter, per week. Further information will be given in circulars.

H. J. VENABLE, A. M.
Principal and Proprietor.

Paris, Illinois, February 14, 1846. pd8w57

'Tis no trouble to show Goods.

THE above, my old motto, has been copied by almost every thing. At my old stand, No. 114 Main street, you will find, as it has always been, *no trouble for* MARTIN *to show you the largest stock of* READY MADE CLOTHING *in the city*, and at such prices as to defy competition. As a proof of this assertion, look at the immense amount of sales, the numerous customers that constantly throng my store, and the continued large receipts, my large building being crowded from the cellar to the loft. All my goods are purchased from the manufacturers and importers in the city of New York, CHARLES G. MARTIN superintending the store at St. Louis.

From the large amount of capital invested, the numerous advantages possessed from seventeen years experience in the business, and the tremendous amount of sales, it must be apparent that I am enabled to sell at lower prices than others possible can. Bear in mind, I have but the one store, a big 114 on the top of the house. Beware of those who would deceive you by saying "this is Martin's." Look well for the number on the top of the house, 114 Martin's, there go in and make sure of some of his bargains. On hand, a supply of thick coats, which will be closed off cheap, preparatory to receiving an immense spring stock.

J. T. MARTIN.

St. Louis, Feb. 19, 1846. 757advy

$50 Reward for a horse thief.

THE citizens of Springfield and vicinity, by subscription, have raised the above sum, which is hereby offered for the apprehension of Wm. H. Sear, *alias*, Wm. H. Bunting,—he was last seen here on the 17th inst. He is about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, an Englishman by birth, light complexion, rather genteel in appearance, a great talker and singer, and rather theatrical in his manners, a great brag and liar, has numerous marks in blue ink upon one of his arms, perhaps his left, and perhaps one of his names, to wit. "Sear" is also on his arm in blue ink. This man is a horse thief, and for the good of community, we want him arrested and sent to the Penitentiary. The above sum is already subscribed and will be paid, if he is delivered over to the proper authorities in this county for trial.

JAMES McCONNELL.

February 20, 1846. 757w4

The American Penny Magazine.

AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Edited by Theodore Dwight, Jr.

IS published weekly, at the office of the New York Express, No. 112 Broadway, at three cents per number, [16 pages large octavo,] or, to subscribers receiving it by mail, and paying in advance, $1 a year. The postage is now free for all places within thirty miles —only one cent a copy for other parts of the State and other places within 100 miles, and one and a half cents for other parts of the Union. Persons forwarding the money for five copies, will receive a sixth gratis.

The work will form a volume of 832 pages annually.

Postmasters are authorized to remit money.

Enclose a One Dollar bill, without payment of postage, and the work will be sent for the year.

February 10, 1846. 757m3

LATEST NOTICES.

We deem it but an act of justice to Gen. Hardin to publish the following letter from him in relation to an extraordinary article in reference to his declination, which appeared in the last number of the Morgan Journal:

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 20, 1846.

S. Francis,—I have just seen the Morgan Journal of this morning, and need scarcely say that I exceedingly regret the article in it, in relation to my decision. When I handed my letter to the publisher of that paper I mentioned to him, I wished it published without comment. The editor was about starting to the east, and I supposed it unnecessary to make any further request of him. I presume he had written the article, the publication of which I consider is unfortunate and to be regretted.

I have withdrawn from the canvass for the purpose of keeping down excitement amongst the whigs; and if I had cause for personal complaint, I would rather suffer real or supposed wrong, than be the means of producing dissension amongst my political friends.

I write this lest it should be supposed that I approved the article in the Morgan Journal. You can shew this to such persons as you choose, or publish it if you deem proper. Your's, J. J. HARDIN.

STATE WASHINGTONIAN CONVENTION.

This Convention assembled in the first Presbyterian Church in this city on Monday. M. B. Denman, Esq. of Quincy, delivered the address. It was one of acknowledged excellence. Other proceedings were highly interesting. We shall give a full account in our next.

THE MORMONS.—A letter from Warsaw to the editors of the St. Louis Republican says, that all was quiet in the county of Hancock—that the anti-mormons hoped that the mormons would leave that county in the spring, but if they would not do so, they would force them to depart. It is stated that Page, one of the Twelve, has revolted from their government, and declares them to be usurpers. He opposes emigration and insists that there is no authority for the movement. The mormons who start in the advance party, are said to be well loaded with provisions. They also take a large number of cattle along, on which they can subsist so soon as grass is up. The Temple took fire on last week, from a stove pipe, running through the roof. It was extinguished without having done much damage.

PRECINCT MEETING.

At a meeting of the whig voters of the Springfield Precinct, on the 21st of Feb. inst. Col. J. M. BRADFORD, was called to the Chair and Josiah Francis appointed Sec'y.

The following gentlemen were then appointed Delegates to the Whig County Convention, to be held in this city, on the first Monday in March next, to nominate candidates for Representatives, Sheriff, Co. Com's, and Coroner, to-wit: Gershom Keys, W. P. Grimsley, J. M. Bradford, J. H. Matheny, and J. C. Crowder.

J. M. BRADFORD, Ch'm.

JOSIAH FRANCIS, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the Mechanicsburgh precinct, at Mechanicsburgh on Saturday, 21st, Wm. B. Kirk, chairman, and Harvey Thompson, secretary, the following named persons were appointed Delegates to attend the County Convention on Monday—John Greening, Hugh Dickinson, Harvey Thompson, J. A. Pickerill, Thomas Baker.

On motion of J. A. Pickerill,—

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary and published in the Sangamo Journal. WM. B. KIRK, chm.

H. THOMPSON, secy.

THE PLEDGE.

Dear Father think me not unkind
When I entreat you so;
Oh! drink no more and then you'll find
A home where'er you go.

Thus spake in tenderness the child—
The drunkard's heart was moved:
He signed the pledge! he wept—he smiled—
And kissed the boy he loved.

CITY AFFAIRS.

MR. EDITOR: In perusing the Journal of the 5th instant, I was struck with an article with the above caption, over the signature of *One who knows*. I think the community will bear me out in stating, that the article was just such an one as was called for, and meets with the entire approbation of our citizens—and such an one as every tax payer had a right to ask of our City Council, and expect a prompt reply.

It is generally conceded that our city matters have been injudiciously conducted. (In making this assertion I do not mean to insinuate or cast imputation upon the present or any previous Board of the City Council)—and if they wish to avoid censure, let them come out with a full and comprehensive statement of their acts, especially in relation to the finances, that we may judge of their doings, and act accordingly in April next.

Many looked forward with anxious desire to the issue of last week's Journal, anticipating at least some reply from the City Council, but they appear to let it pass in silence.

The following paragraph appeared over the signature of *One who knows*, which I deem worthy at least a passing notice—as to my mind it appears more like a veil or covering up of acts, rather than an exhibit of facts. One thing is certain—he either does not know, or has grossly perverted the truth. The paragraph follows:

"A communication in your last number in reference to City Affairs, from which it is inferred that the author is ignorant of the fact, that a few years since the city incurred a debt of 33,666 dollars, in consequence of the removal of the seat of government to this place. That debt has been in process of gradual liquidation until it is now reduced to 15,000 dollars—while at the same time the city has been obliged to provide for its current expenditures."

I regret to impose upon you so lengthy a communication, but that all our citizens may be made acquainted with the facts and compare them with the foregoing paragraph, I shall briefly state the facts in regard to the state house debt, and refer for its correctness to all those who were on the two bonds.

In an act of the legislature for the permanent location of the seat of government at Springfield, there was a proviso conditioned that the citizens of Springfield secure to be paid into the Treasury of the State, the sum of 50,000 dollars. In March, 1837, some fifty persons or thereabouts, executed to the Treasurer of the State an obligation for 50,000 dollars, payable in three equal instalments of one third each—say at 6, 12 and 18 months. On or about the time the first payment became due, it was thought by many that the burden should be equally borne by the lot-holders of Springfield. A public meeting of citizens was called, and a resolution passed almost unanimously, instructing or requesting the then Trustees to levy a tax for the payment of the first instalment of, say 16,666 dollars. Accordingly 2 1-2 per cent was levied and collected by the Trustees, and the Trustees paid the Treasurer of State on the 50,000 dollar bond the above sum. In 1838, the next payment became due—another tax was talked of—the tax payers demurred, thinking or at least saying, it was coming rather hard. The Trustees applied to the Bank for a loan of 16,666 dollars. The Bank refused to loan the Corporation; but proposed to loan the sum to certain individuals. Some one hundred persons entered into bond to the Bank for the aforesaid sum, and the Trustees executed a bond to them as collateral for the same amount, and deposited it in the Bank. The Trustees paid the interest, and since the city charter the Council paid for a time until they became hard run. The Bank in liquidating, demanded payment. Something over a year ago the City Council passed an ordinance to execute city scrip to those on the Bond in any sum they would pay on the debt bearing six per cent. interest. The principal part has been paid off and scrip issued. There remains several hundred dollars yet unpaid on said Bond. The remaining one third lingered sometime, until the State's Attorney brought suit against Col. Thomas Mather, being the first on the Bond. The Legislature passed an act authorizing the payment of the balance in State indebtedness. The principal part of those on the 50,000 dollar Bond came forward, and paid their proportionable share—leaving a balance due, which was paid by Col. Mather.

Recapitulation of the State House debt—First payment made and paid by the tax of 1837, never a city debt. Second payment by the issue of city scrip—except what remains unpaid. And the third instalment by Col. Mather and others. Consequently the arithmetician in making his calculation will discover an error only of 16,666, in a single item of the statement of *One who knows*. Whether the writer is one who has purchased a large amount of scrip at 50 cents, or thinks to raise the price in the market, or has been employed by the City Council to show that they have done better than their predecessors, or for other cause to the public unknown, it is for the reader to decide.

In conclusion, permit me to make a few guesses. I guess the city debt was never within 12,000 dollars of what *One who knows*, has said it was a few years since. I guess the city now or owes 2,000 dollars more at any time than at the present. I guess the state house debt is about 15,000 dollars. I guess the city owes a few thousand besides. I guess that the city Treasurer's Report will show that instead of a liquidation of the debt within a few years of 16,666, that it will show little or no liquidation of any previous debt. I guess that unless the City Council gives us a statement of facts between now and the third Monday of April next, that some of them will be remembered on that day. *One who wants to know facts.*

☞Mr. FRENCH, it is now understood, has arranged by his friends to secure the Mormon vote. It would be a curious calculation to ascertain how much these Mormon votes have cost the tax-paying people of this State per head.

☞Confined and unwholesome air, fumes from metals or minerals, sudden stoppage of accustomed evacuations, as measles, ulcers, perspiration, &c. are among the many causes of consumption, all of which vitiate the fluids, thereby predisposing to this fatal disease. As an effectual preventive of this evil, nothing is said to be equal to the resurrection or Persian Pills; a few of which taken on the approach of disease, have, in almost every case, proved sufficient.—See advertisement.

☞If Dr. Hughes' Syrup of Wahoo and Wild Cherry, is taking the lead of those remedies designed for the cure of bronchitis, asthma, cough, incipient consumptions, &c. it is, because the article is made in the best manner, by an experienced and practical physician who lives among us, and in whom our citizens have every confidence, and because the Syrup has been eminently successful in the diseases mentioned. For this Syrup, apply at Dr. Hughes' Drug store.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS,

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pain or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic Coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the lungs, and all the affections of the Pulmonary organs.

In short, this Balsam is peculiarly adapted to every disease of the Lungs and Liver, which is produced by our ever varying climate.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN accordance with the prevailing custom, and in order to show the virtues of this medicine more fully, the following certificates have been selected from a great number recently received, the whole of which, if published would fill an entire newspaper.

☞The proofs are here given—and we solicit an enquiry from the public into every case we publish, and assure them that they will find it a medicine deserving their patronage and confidence.

MORE PROOF ADDED.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Sept. 18, 1845.

Mr. S. W. FOWLE,—Dear Sir: The character of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is so well established throughout the country, and especially in this State, that any further testimony would seem to be almost unnecessary—yet I have derived so much benefit from it myself, that I am happy to communicate, through you, to the sick and afflicted, what it has done for me—and consider it a privilege and duty to do so. I have been troubled with weak lungs for four years, with a cough more or less every winter. I was confined to my room all last winter with a severe cough, pains in my breast and side, and several times had turns of bleeding at the lungs. I consulted a physician, but have never taken any medicine that has done me so much good as *Wistar's Balsam of Cherry*. I consider it the best medicine in the world for coughs, colds and pulmonary complaints.

Respectfully, yours, WM. B. SWARTZ.

Mrs. Gould or another proof added! The cures performed by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, are astonishing the world!

Boston, September, 10, 1845.

To the Sick and Afflicted.

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in communicating through you, to all whom it may concern, and the public generally, the astonishing effect your truly wonderful medicine has had upon me. I have not enjoyed perfect health for four or five years. Physicians told me my liver was diseased, and that I might some day die with consumption. Last September, 1844, I took a slight cold, which produced a hacking cough: this continued until February, 1845, when I added another cold; my cough increased, I soon lost my appetite, and my strength failed for six weeks I could not lay upon my side; I sweat very much of nights, raised considerable blood during the winter, and could not speak a loud word for two weeks. With all these bad symptoms, I had very severe pain in my side and between my shoulders—general debility followed. I was confined to my room about eight weeks. I had buried a sister and brother, both died with consumption. I expected to die myself—my friends also despaired of my life. At this time, an uncle, who had been benefitted himself, advised me to take Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I accordingly procured a bottle, took it, and felt some better—obtained another and a third, then I ceased to bleed and my cough was better, but my disease was so deeply rooted, I was obliged to continue taking the Balsam, until I had taken seven bottles. I can honestly and truly say, I believe Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry saved my life.

Yours, truly, Mrs. MARY B. GOULD.

We are personally acquainted with Mrs. Gould,—assisted in taking care of her during her sickness—believe and know the statement to be true.

Mrs. P. C. PRESCOTT.
Mrs. S. A. BACHELDER.
No. 11 commercial street.

Boston, Mass., September 12, 1842.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations.

Be sure to get the GENUINE medicine, and be careful to buy of a regular agent.

Price ONLY one dollar per bottle.

PHELPS & BLAKESLEY, corner of third and Chesnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., General Agents for the West.

☞The genuine Wistar's Balsam is sold in Springfield, only by WALLACE and DILLER,—Jacksonville, by ROBERT HOCKENHULL,—Peoria, WM. A. HOOVER,—Chicago, L. M. BOYCE,—Shawneetown, ROE and DUCK, and at established agencies in every town and city throughout the United States and Territories.

February 24, 1846. 759ySey

FRESH FIGS for sale by the drum or pound at feb. 6, 1846. WATSON'S.

FRESH HAMS of the best quality for sale by feb. 25, 1846. J. BUNN.

ALMONDS, Zante Currants and Citron, for sale very low for cash, at [feb. '46] WATSON'S.

PEA-NUTS, Pecans and Brazil Nuts, just received and for sale, at [feb. 1846.] WATSON'S.

FRENCH AND GERMAN TOYS—Always on hand and for sale by [feb. '46.] WATSON'S.

PERFUMERY—Eau de Cologne, etc. etc.—a choice lot for sale by feb. 46. WATSON'S.

PRINCIPE CIGARS of a very superior quality, for sale at feb. '46. WATSON'S.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of George Washington Cline, deceased, are hereby requested to present them for adjustment, to the probate justice of Sangamon county, Illinois, at Springfield, on the first Monday of May next, when and where we shall attend.

JOHN CLINE, and
ELIZABETH CLINE.

February 22, 1846. Adm'rs, of G. W. Cline, dec'd.

Estate of Wesley Bohrer, dec'd.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the second Monday in the month of April next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Macon county, Illinois, at his office in Decatur, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Wesley Bohrer, deceased, of said county, when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned immediately.

PETER BOHRER, administrator.

Decatur, Ills., Feb. 23, 1846. 757n4

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

"As Cheap as the Cheapest."

FISHER & DOYLE,

North Side of the Public Square, Springfield.

ARE now receiving direct from the Eastern Cities a large and well selected stock of NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a general assortment of Imported and Domestic Dry Goods of every description

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

which for variety and cheapness cannot be surpassed in this City.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

CAPS AND BONNETS,

of the latest style—and at prices to suit every body. A large supply of QUEENSWARE of the newest patterns. Hardware and Cutlery,—Tin Ware in small or large quantities, and a large assortment of

GROCERIES.

All of which which will be sold at the lowest price for cash or produce. FISHER & DOYLE, two doors east of the north-west corner of the square Sept. 24, 1845. 1737—y

To Coopers!

THE highest market price paid for FLOUR BARRELS, delivered at the Phœnix Mill.
July 24, 1845. W. P. GRIMSLEY.

Japan Varnish.

SMITHS' Japan Varnish, (a dryer) just received and for sale low by
May 13, 1845. WALLACE & DILLER.

To Southern & Western Merchants.

WE respectfully ask your attention to the following reasons why you should make your purchases of goods in the New York market, very frankly confessing it is our desire that you should do so.

It must be admitted *that from 50 to 60 per cent. of all the foreign merchandise which is imported into this country is received into the port of NEW YORK*. Of course there is here the opportunity for the widest selection. The stock of goods on hand in this city, is at all times, larger than the united stocks of all the other Eastern cities. It is equally certain that New York is the chief and great depot for the manufactures of the Eastern and Middle States, and of the products of the Western.

The construction of the Ohio and Illinois Canals is making a very great change in the commercial routes of the traffic of the Great West.

The prices of goods in New York, by reason of its immense supplies, and the consequent competition, are necessarily lower, and credits are extended on as liberal a scale as at any other point.

The *Merchants, Manufacturers*, and *Importers* whose addresses are subjoined, are prepared to prove the truth of these positions, and will be happy to dispose of their goods on TERMS which will verify all that is asserted here.

Importers and Dealers in Staple and Fancy Silk Goods.
ALFRED EDWARDS & Co., 122 Pearl street.

Importers and Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
DOREMUS & NIXON, 39 Nassau, corner Liberty st.

Jobber of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Zephyr, Worsted Canvas, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Embroidered Trimmings, and embroidery articles in general.
D. S. TURNER, No. 60 William, between Cedar and Pine streets.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Straw Goods, Palm Leaf Hats, Artificial Flowers, etc.
WILLIAM E. WHITING & Co., 122 Pearl street.

Manufacturer and Importer of Saddlery, Harness, and Coach Hardware.
W. J. BUCK, 209 Pearl street.

Saddlery Warehouse.
T. SMITH and Co., 101 Maiden Lane, manufacturers of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, etc.

Dealers in China, Glass and Earthen Ware.
J and J F SEYMOUR, 63 Pearl street.

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers.
HUNTINGTON and SAVAGE, 216 Pearl street. Publishers of the "National School Geography, with a Globe Map on a new Plan, by S. G. Goodrich."
SAMUEL S. and WM. WOOD, 261 Pearl street, opposite United States Hotel
ALEXANDER V. BLAKE, 77 Fulton street, corner of Gold.

Importer of French and English Staple Stationery, and Manufacturer of Account Books.
WM. A. WHEELER, 48 Wall Street.

Stationery Warehouse.
FRANCIS and LOUTREL, 77 Maiden Lane. Importers of English and French Stationery and manufacturers of Account Books, Manifold Letter Writers, Croton Ink, etc. etc. Lewis Francis—Cyrus H. Loutrel.

Commission Merchants and Dealers in Paper, Twine, Shoe Thread, School and Blank, staple stationery and Paper Hangings.
HINTON and TRAVERS, 54 Maiden Lane.

Gold Pen Manufacturer.
ALBERT G. BAGLEY, 189 Broadway, for sale at manufacturers prices, by all the wholesale jewelers stationers, etc., warranted.

Manufacturer of the Celebrated Magic Razor Strop of four Sides.
L. CHAPMAN, 102 William street, Sold at Manufacturers prices by all the Hardware, Fancy Goods, Importers and wholesale Dealers, prices reduced 33 1-3 per cent.

Manufacturers and Importers of Paper hangings. The Trade supplied at first prices.
M. A. HOWELL and Co. 367 Pearl street.
CHRISTY and CONSTANT, 61 Maiden lane.

Manufacturer of Playing, Visiting and Business Cards, Quills, etc.
GEORGE COOK, No. 71 Fulton street.

Manufacturer of all kinds of Paper Boxes, Band Boxes, Band Box papers, dealers in Binders and Box Boards and Importers of Fancy paper.
CHAS. CLAUDIUS, 58 John street, up stairs.

Importer and Manufacturer of Musical Instruments and dealer in strings for Violins, Piano Fortes, and Publishers of Music.
C. G. CHRISTMAN, 404 Pearl street.

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments.—All kinds of Musical Merchandise constantly on hand.
EDWARD BLACK, No 81 Fulton st. corner Gold

Manufacturer and importer of choice Perfumery, Toilette soaps, Extracts, Colognes, etc.
EUGENE ROUSSEL, 159 Broadway, between Liberty and Courtlandt streets.

Manufacturing and Furnishing establishment in the Daguerrotype business.
E. WHITE, 175 Broadway, Plates, Cases, Chemicles, Polishing apparatuses, and every article used in the business. Also the German, French and American Cameras.

Lamp Establishment, Solar, Camphene, Lard and Oil Lamps and Chandeliers, Bracket, hanging Parlor, hall, Church and Table Lamps, Girandoles, Glass Globes, shades, Wicks, etc. Superior Camphene, Chemical Oil, Burning Fluid, etc.
W. H. STARR, Manufacturer, 67 Beekman street.

Importers and Manufacturers of Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plates, Picture Frames, &c.
BULL & DONALDSON, 228 Pearl street, opposite Piatt

Goodyear's Patent Insoluble India Rubber Goods, warranted to stand in every climate.
GEORGE BEECHER, sole agent, 100 Broadway.

Wood, Willow and Tin Ware, Mats, Brooms, Combs, Hair Brushes, Fancy Goods, Britannia Ware, etc.
JOB CHANDLER, 81 Maiden Lane.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Brushes, Quills, Trunks, Steel Pens, Sealing Wax, Ink, Blacking, Razor Strops, etc. also Manufacturers depot for Friction Matches
BIRNES & McKEACHNIE, 255 Pearl street.

William Steele's Patent Feather Brushes, manufactured by
STEELE & Co., 305 Pearl street, from 40 to 50 sizes always on hand.

New York Agricultural Warehouse.
A. B. ALLEN, 187 Water street. Farming Implements, Field Seeds, Guano, Lime, etc., Fruit, Ornamental Trees, etc., Editor of the *American Agriculturalist*, a monthly publication of 32 pages with numerous engravings. Price $1 a year.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Agricultural Machines and Implements Portable Horse Powers, Threshers Mills &c Ploughs, Plough Castings, Gin Gear &c. Field Seeds
J. PLANT, 5 Burling Slip.

Fine Cut Tobacco and Snuff Manufacturers and Importers of Choice Segars.
JOHN ANDERSON and Co. No 2 Wall street, 213 and 215 Duane street, has the premium of the of the American Institute for 1843, '44 and '45.

VINEGAR.—LEONARD BROWN, 80 Wall St., Manufacturer and dealer in white Wine and cider Vinegar.

Manufacturers of Crane's Patent Twelve Month Mantel Clocks and Time Pieces for Banks, Public Houses, Church es &c. also Turret, Steeple or Town Clocks.
J R MILLS and Co. 109 Fulton street

Importers and Dealers in French and Italian Window shades.
J C WOODWARD, 289½ Broadway, receives by each arrival shades of every style, full landscapes, Corinthian, Roman, Gothic, Vignettes, Plain Scrolls, etc. also gilt cornices, gimps, etc.

New Type Foundry and Printers Furnishing Warehouse.
COCKROFT and OVEREND, No. 68 Ann street, corner of Gold street, furnish all kinds of Job and Fancy Type, Presses, and every thing necessary for a complete printing office.

Rich's Improved Patent Salamander Safes—Warranted free from dampness as well as fire proof, an improvement upon Wilder's Patent, for sale by
A. S. MARVIN, agent for the manufacturer, 138½ Water street.

Wilder's Genuine Patent Salamander Safes, warranted, free from dampness.
SILAS C. HERRING Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Safes, 139 Water Street, corner Depeyster street.

Double Salamander Safes—C. J. Gayler, the original Inventor and patentee of the Double Safe and improved Detecter Lock warranted fire and thief proof and dry. Single Salamander Safes warranted equal to any maker, for sale by
LEONARD BROWN, 80 Wall street.

Bronze Powders, Gold Paint silver and Florence Leaf, Dutch Metal, etc.
J. H. RICKETT, wholesale agent, 139 Maiden Lane Bronzes 50 per cent lower than any other house in the United States.

Marble Dealers.
UNDERHILL and FERRIS, 372 and 375 Greenwich street, near Beach. Ornamental marble work of all kinds, richly carved statuary and plain marble mantels and Ornaments. Dealers supplied with blocks and slabs.

Machines and Hand Cards.
JOHN WHITTEMORE and Co. Manufacturers of Cotton and Wool hand and Machine Cards, and Dealers in articles for Manufacturers use. Office 246 Pearl street.

St. Nicholas, late Exchange Hotel, by
WEMMELL and DUMPHRY, No. 28 Courtland street.—A. A. Wemmel—J. S. Dumphry, late of Howard's Hotel.
New York, January 15, 1846.

To Southern & Western Merchants.

Philadelphia Wholesale Houses.

THE subscribers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers of the City of Philadelphia, being prepared with full stocks of Goods in their respective departments, suited to the wants of the South and West, respectfully unite in an invitation to Southern and Western Merchants, to examine their several assortments, which will be offered at prices and on terms which cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

The variety and excellence of our Domestic Manufactures, in addition to abundant and choice supplies of Foreign Goods, with which the Philadelphia market is provided, present the strongest inducements to purchasers to visit this city for Spring and Summer supplies of every description.

Importers and Dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, etc.
DECOURSEY, LAFOURCADE and Co. 77 Market street.

Importers and Jobbers of staple, silk and fancy Dry Goods
L. J. LEVY and Co. 154 Chesnut street, next door above the custom house.

Dealer in silks, French Dry Goods, shawls, Balzarines, Bareges, etc. etc.
JOSHUA D. EVANS, No. 8 north second street.—Successor to Wood and Co.

Manufacturer and importer of Lace Goods, and Dealer in Fancy Goods.
GEORGE WATTS, north-west corner of Market and 2nd streets, and 11 south second street.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Ready-Made Clothing of every grade.
BENNETT and Co., Philadelphia Hall of Fashion, No. 192 Market street, between 5th and 6th.
MICHAEL TRACY, 292 Market street.

Manufacturer of Shirts, Collars and Bosoms
JOHN HODGES, sign of the mammoth shirt collar, No 110 north second street.

Manufacturers of Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolettes, and sun Shades.
SLEEPER and FENNER, 126 Market street, south side, one door below fourth street.
WRIGHT and BROTHERS, 125 Market street, North side, a few doors above Third street.
H. B. FUSSELL, N. W. Corner of Fourth and Market streets.
WM. H. RICHARDSON, No. 101 Market street, South side, next door to the old stand.

Columbian Inks and Blacking, Roots' Penmanship, and Maps of all kinds.
A. W. HARRISON, 8½ south seventh street.

Manufacturers of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cheap Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags, etc. etc.
A. L. HICKEY and Co. new store under Jones' hotel, No. 150 Chesnut street.

Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in Perfumery, Cosmetics, Soaps and Fancy Goods.
EUGENE ROUSSEL, No. 114 Chesnut street.

Carpetings, Window Shades, Mattings, Floor, Furniture and Carriage Oil Cloths.
J. SIDNEY JONES, Carpet Hall, 18 and 20 north 2d street

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Fine Cutlery, Britannia and Plated Ware, and manufacturers of silver ware.
DICKSON and Co. S. E. corner of 3d and Market streets.

Importer of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Dye stuffs, etc. etc.
Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 8 south third street.

Refrigerators and Water Filters, for cooling Provisions and purifying turbid or brackish water, fire proof chests, letter copying presses, etc., manufactured by
OLIVER EVANS, No. 61, south second street, two doors below Chesnut.

China, Queensware and Glass.
S. TYNDALE (30 years in the business) No. 219 Chesnut street.

Venetian Blind Manufacturer.
B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 12 north sixth street, a few doors above Market street.

Saddle, Bridle, Harness and Trunk Manufacturers.
MACEE, TABER and Co. 172 Market, above 5th street
EDWARD P. MOYER, (of the late firm of Thomas Moyer & Son.) No. 38 Market, below second street.

Manufacturers of Thermometers, Hydrometers, Saccharometers, etc for Brewers, Distillers, Dyers and others.
JOSEPH FISHER No. 58 Chesnut street.

Importers and Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, etc.
HOWELL and BROTHERS, removed to No. 116 Chesnut street, S. E. corner of Carpenter's court.

Cheap Publication and Periodical Establishment.
G. B. ZIEBER and Co. No. 3 Ledger Building, Third, below Chesnut street.

The "Dollar Newspaper"—the cheapest and best family Newspaper in the civilized world.
A. H. SIMMONS and Co., Publishers, Ledger Building, south-west corner 3d and Chesnut streets.

Accounts collected and Legal business transacted in all parts of the United States and Territories, at
V. B. PALMER'S United States Collection Agency, north-west corner 3d and Chesnut streets.
February 2, 1846. 756w6

SPREAD THE NEWS.

CONDELL, JONES & CO.

Are now receiving at their well known Store on the North West Corner Square Springfield, by far the largest, best and cheapest assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS

that can be found anywhere in these parts consisting principally of

DRY GOODS,	BOOTS & SHOES
Embracing every variety of Fashionable, fancy and Staple articles in this line, rich—rare—and cheaper than ever.—also Combs, Stationary, Rugs and Carpeting, Ladies' Bonnets,	Of every size, quality and price,—we are prepared to show customers more leather made up into good Shoes, than any other establishment in the city, and from prices varying from low to little or nothing.

Also—Mens and Boys winter CAPS, in great variety and in short all descriptions of Goods suitable for the season. Without desiring either to boast or banter, they wish it to be expressly understood by *all* that as usual they intend

GIVING

more Goods for less money than any house in the place and if our friends and customers will do us the favor to call and examine our fresh stock we will endeavor to give them such bargains, that they will go

AWAY

Satisfied the cheapest goods are to be found

AT HEAD QUARTERS

FOR NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

Springfield, Ill. Sept. 30, 1845.

NEW GOODS,
THE FIRST IN MARKET,
By way of the Lakes from New York.
Joseph Thayer & Co.

HAVE just received a prime and well selected stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

To which they would call the attention of their friends and customers.

They are determined NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

Springfield, Sept. 17, 1845.

JOHN IRWIN, & CO.

(*At their old stand.*)

HAVE received, opened, and are now ready to sell a Large and General assortment of

New Fall and Winter Goods,

selected in the Eastern markets by one of the firm, and which they offer to their old friends and the public on as good terms, as they can be had at any house in the city.

Their assortment also of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Queensware, Hardware, Cutlery, and Groceries, are complete.

Springfield, October 14 1845.

NEW AND CHEAP,

THE subscriber at his old stand is now receiving a very large, well selected and desirable stock of

DRY GOODS.

Many of which are entirely new and very rich styles.

ALSO,

AN UNUSUAL LARGE STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES

which are warranted to be as good and Cheap as any in the Market JAS. L. LAMB.

Oct. 8, 1845

New Firm at the old stand of

L. WRASON LEVERING.

BRADFORD & SMITH,

[J. M. BRADFORD.] [JOS. SMITH.]

HAVE purchased the stock of Goods belonging to L. Levering, on such terms as will enable them to give us Good Bargains as any house in the city. They invite their friends and the customers of the old firm to give them a call.

November 25, 1845.

LARGE STOCK OF NEW

GOODS.

S. M. Tinsley & Co.

ARE receiving the largest and best stock of new Fall and Winter Goods in town, which have been carefully selected in Boston, New York, Philadelphia & Baltimore, by one of the firm. Our Stock of Dry Goods Caps, Boots and Shoes will be very large and we intend having them as cheap as any in town. Call and see. S. M. TINSLEY, & CO.

ST. LOUIS
ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERMAN J. BACON, SAMUEL T. HYDE.

BACON & HYDE,

No. 156 Main, Street, St. Louis, Mo.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS and *Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Apothecaries, Glassware, Window Glass, &c.*, respectfully invite the attention of Druggists, Physicians, Merchants and others purchasing in this market, to an examination of their stock, which will always be large and fresh—*prices and quality guaranteed to be satisfactory.* From the facilities we now have in the importation of all descriptions of Drugs suitable to the trade, we feel assured that we can offer as favorable rates as any Drug Establishment in the United States.

Quinine having become of the leading articles in the trade, we take this opportunity of saying, that we will be prepared to contract to deliver at once, or at specified times during the summer months all that may be wanted—and as this article usually advances very considerably in the latter part of the season, we recommend early supplies.

Dye Stuffs.—This branch of our trade is now large, and to which we pay particular attention. Our stock of Indigo and Madder being received by direct importations, enables us to offer great inducements to the trade.

White Lead—Dry and in Oil of superior qualities, at manufacturers prices.

St. Louis, Feb. 2, 1846. 75 1m2

Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, &c.

100 Pairs of French Burr MILL STONES, Dutch anker square mesh Bolting Cloths. Wove wire for Fan Mills and Screens. Mill Spindles, Screws, SMUT MACHINES, Portable GRIST MILLS, for Horse Power, &c. &c.

A large supply constantly kept on hand, of the best qualities, manufactured and imported by the subscribers.

Also—A large assortment of Cards for CARDING Machines, No. 217 N. First or main street.

G. & C. TODD.

St. Louis, Mo. January 24, 1846. 753—6m

MOORE, HEYL & CO.

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,

139 Market Street, Philadelphia,

INVITE the attention of Merchants visiting the East to their extensive assortment, completed by recent supplies direct from the Foreign and Domestic Manufactories, for Spring trade, at prices competing with any house in the United States.

January 19, 1846. 752—3m

A CARD.

I. B. BURBBAGE'S

UNITED States, Newspaper subscription and Advertising Agency and Proprietor of the old established Real Estate Negro, Money Agency and Intelligence Office Saint Louis, Mo.

N. B.—Post paid letters including a fee of one dollar an answer in return.

Letters, soliciting information and intelligence will receive

St. Louis, Mo., January, 1846

Glasgow House.

Corner of Olive and Second Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

THE undersigned has recently become the Lessee of this establishment, which is now undergoing a thorough repair. The location is convenient to the Levee and the business part of the city, making it a desirable stopping place for the travelling public and merchants from the upper towns. No pains will be spared to please all who may favor me with patronage.

☞Baggage taken to and from Steamers free of charge. THOMAS BLAIR, Proprietor.

St. Louis, December 27, 1845. 750—3m

New Book and Paper House.

THE subscribers have formed a partnership under the firm of MEECH & LORING, for the purpose of dealing in Books and Stationary, Printing, Writing, Ledger, and Wrapping Paper, of every description, Printer's Ink, Book-Binders' Stock and Materials, in this city. Blank Books, of every description, made to order, at short notice. They will commence business on or before the 1st of March next, at No. 160 Main Street, corner of Washington Avenue, and they hereby request their friends and the public to call and examine their stock, when ready for inspection. STEPHEN W. MEECH.
HENRY J. LORING.

P. S.—STEPHEN W. MEECH, will continue business at his old stand No 8 Main street.

St. Louis, Jan. 10, 1846 chg2 752w6

Fall and Winter Clothing,

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city of New York, and *Removed from No. 52 to No. 62 Main st.*, the third store above his old stand, where he is now opening a large and splendid assortment of superior READY MADE CLOTHING, comprising every article usually kept in a clothing or furnishing store. His goods were all bought for cash, and made up under his own supervision, expressly for this market. Having superior advantages in buying goods—besides having one of the best and most experienced cutters in the United States in charge of his manufacturing establishment in the city of New York—he therefore can confidently assure buyers that his clothing, if equalled, cannot be surpassed in point of style, workmanship, fit, or in cheapness, by any other house west of the mountains.

Persons visiting this city for the purpose of buying clothing, are invited to call and examine his stock, where they will not only find the best and most fashionable made garments, but decidedly cheaper than at any other clothing house in the city of St. Louis.

M. BROWN.

No. 62 Main street, St Louis.

Auburn Nursery.

WM. C. GREENLEAF,

Proprietor.

THE subscriber has for sale, at the above named Nursery, 14 miles south of Springfield, a larger number and greater variety of grafted Apple Trees than he has ever before offered to the public—which he will sell, as usual, at fair prices.

Grape-vines of three finest sorts, and a very few Pear, Plum and Peach trees, with a few well rooted Red-currant plants, at the low price of 50 cents per dozen.

He can also spare a few plants of Keen's seedling and Hovey's seedling Strawberries, at prices much lower than are paid for them, when brought from a distance.

Those who wish to make good selections should come in November, before the assortment is much reduced. WM. C. GREENLEAF.

Auburn, Oct. 25, 1845.

Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber is just in receipt of a general stock of Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, which he offers on such terms as will make it the interest of purchasers at least to examine his stock before buying elsewhere. JOHN BROOKIE,

March 10, '45. north west corner of the square

Fever and Ague Remedies.

DR. Sappington's Pills, Southern Tonic, Rowand's Tonic Mixture, together with other anti-fever Medicines—for sale at the Drug Store N. W. corner Public Square. JOHN BROOKIE.

Aug. 15, 1844. 678

Fine Coach Varnish.

SMITHS' celebrated Coach Varnish, just received and for sale low for cash, by

May 13, 1845. WALLACE & DILLER.

Pant. Stuffs.

SATTINETTS and Ky. Jeans, an excellent assortment for sale cheap, by FISHER & DOYLE.

Jan. 25, 1846.

STOVES.

THE subscribers are now receiving their fall supply of 7 and 10 plate Coal, Box, Franklin, Parlor and Cooking Stoves—all of the latest and most approved patterns, which they will sell as low as the same can be obtained from Cincinnati or St. Louis.

D. M. HITCHCOCK & CO.

Sept. 1, 1845. tf

CORN.

WE will pay the highest market price in cash or goods at cost prices for 100 000 bushels of Corn delivered at our Warehouse. S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.

Springfield, Nov. 17th, 1845

Cassimeres.

SUPER Fine Black Cassimeres, do Fancy Col'd do, a great quantity for sale very low.

Jan. 26, 1846. FISHER & DOYLE.

Vestings.

PLAIN and Fancy Col'd Satins and Velvets, very cheap. FISHER & DOYLE.

Jan. 26, 1846.

Queensware.

A LARGE assortment of latest patterns on hand and for sale cheap, FISHER & DOYLE.

Jan. 26, 1846

Dr. Sappington's anti-fever pills,

WARRANTED genuine, at 50 cts. per box—for sale by WALLACE and DILLER.

oct 15 378

For Sale.

A NEW two horse carriage—used but very little. For sale cheap. Enquire of GEORGE STUART.

Jan. 29, 1846. 753tf.

Broad Cloths.

SUPER French Black Cloths, do Fancy Cloths, do. a good assortment on hand and for sale cheap by

Jan. 26, 1846. FISHER & DOYLE.

For Sale, Cheap for Cash,

A House and Lot eligibly situated—one block from the public square. For terms enquire at this office. January 10, 1846.

Cooking Stoves,

A FEW very superior, on hand and for sale, by

Jan. 20, 1846. S. M. TINSLEY & CO.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MISS TEED, would respectfully inform the Ladies of Springfield, and the adjoining towns, that she has just arrived from the east, where she has spent eight years in constant practice, in the MILLINERY BUSINESS, and hopes by strict attention to it, to receive a share of their patronage.

The latest fashions for hats, caps, dresses, cloaks, regularly received from the east.

Miss Teed is to be found at the residence of her brother, near Mr. Corneau's, north-east part of the city.

February 11 1846. 754

Hebrew Plaster and Persian Pills,

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by which agents and others can be supplied with Hebrew Plaster and Persian Pills, at the usual rates of discount by WALLACE and DILLER, Springfield.

February 11, 1846. 754

SELLING OFF!

THOMAS S. LITTLE,

(*At his old stand, directly south of State House.*)

DESIRING to dispose of his present stock of Ready Made Clothing.

☞Offers them at greatly reduced prices—"live and let live," is his motto. ☞Call before purchasing

Jan. 10, 1846.

AMERICAN & FOREIGN NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AND SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.—BY GEORGE PRATT.

161 Nassau Street, New York.

RECEIVES subscriptions and advertisements for all Foreign and American newspapers.

Mr. PRATT is authorised to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the *Sangamo Journal.*

Feb. 11, 1846. 755

ATTENTION.

THE subscribers have on hand a good stock of

DRY GOODS--GROCERIES,

Hard-ware Queens-ware, etc.,

which they offer for sale very low, to make room for their Spring Stock. All kinds of country trade taken in exchange for goods at cash prices. Call and examine for yourselves, at the old stand of W. P. Grimsley, west corner of the public square.

WM. P. GRIMSLEY.

Springfield 10th February, 1846

GERMAN TYPE FOR SALE,

sufficient for a super royal paper.

ONLY having been in use about nine months, and consists of

328 lbs. small pica
142 lbs. Bourgois
29 lbs. Great Primer
29 lbs. double Paragon
and 2 fonts long Primer Title.

The above will be sold very low for cash. Apply to S. FRANCIS and CO.

February 11, 1846. 754

STORAGE & COMMISSION.

I SHALL be happy to attend punctually to RECEIVING, STORING and FORWARDING all Goods entrusted to my care,—advance freights, etc., on terms to suit friends and patrons. I do little else but Commission and Forwarding, also Pork Packing and by adhering strictly to this business alone, I hope to merit a continuance of the patronage bestowed on our old Firm of BASSETT & TAYLOR. Industry and perseverance with time will accomplish all things. In ordering your goods—please remember, Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. TAYLOR.

Beardstown February 1st, 1846. 754—4m

Richard J. Oglesby,

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law,—Sullivan Moultrie County, Illinois,—will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him in the eighth Judicial circuit. Dec 25, 1845. y

Small favors thankfully received.

At No. 3, Hoffman's Row

WHERE we will pay Gold or Silver for any quantity of Wheat, shelled Corn, dry or green Hides Beeswax, Feathers, Tallow, Lard, Flax seed, white Beans, Barley, Oats, &c. and where we will sell all kinds of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Salt, Nails, Glass, Cotton yarn, Leather, Flour, Corn Meal, &c. &c. as low as the same Goods can be had at any of the cheap "*Quarters*" in Springfield, where the owners wish to sell only, and not to buy any thing the Farmer raises, and brings to market. Remember No. 3, Hoffman's Row.

Nov. 22, 1844. HICKOX BROTHERS.

MERCHANTS,

WHO buy for cash, are invited to purchase Hats of the House favorably known as JAMES S. MARTIN'S for many years.

CONSUMERS

Who desire to wear *serviceable Hats* can do so by purchasing those of our manufacture, as we superintend every branch of the business personally, and are determined to sustain our reputation for selling the best Hats in the United States.

HATTERS

Supplied with every description of Hats in the rough, Furs, Trimmings, &c., the quality of which can be depended on, as our extensive Manufactory enables us to supply them of better quality than any other House. Orders, enclosing payment, promptly and carefully forwarded.

MARTIN & PATTON.

No 118 Market Street, Philadelphia.

January 19, 1846. 752—3m

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

HAWLEY & EDWARDS.

ARE now ready to offer their usual supply FALL AND WINTER GOODS purchased in the Eastern Markets and consisting in part of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

A LARGE LOT OF

Boots and Shoes,

HATS, CAPS & BONNETS,

Queensware, Hardware,

COTTON YARNS & GROCERIES.

For particulars call and see—as Goods and prices are bound to Satisfy. HAWLEY & EDWARDS.

Oct. 9, 1845.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership, for the purpose of transacting business in this city under the firm and name of W. P. Grimsley & Co., at the old stand of W. P. Grimsley.

W. P. GRIMSLEY.
H. J. GRIMSLEY.

☞Those indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate payment to W. P. Grimsley & Co. W. P. GRIMSLEY

Springfield, Feb. 6, 1846.

For Sale or Exchange.

I WOULD like to exchange a brick house and lot, situated in Iles and Edwards addition to the city of Springfield, on the first street due west of Edward's dwelling house. The lot is fenced, has a good well of water—the house is 18 by 22 feet, a good cellar and cellar kitchen, a good parlor and two bed rooms, and good sleeping rooms in the loft. I will exchange the above described property for horses and a waggon, cattle, sheep or mules at a low price. For further particulars enquire of my brother living two or three miles south east of Athens. Dec. 25.—48 ISAAC BANCROFT.

A Good Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm lying two and a half miles east of Springfield, on the State road leading to Mechanicsburgh, containing two hundred and forty acres of land—about eighty acres under good improvement—an orchard with bearing trees. There is on said farm a good house with two brick chimneys—a first rate well of water. There is also an 80 acre lot of good timber embraced in the above land. Any one wishing to buy will call on the subscriber, living on the premises, or to Jas. L. Hill, or Benj. Talbott, Recorder Sangamon co., Ill. GEORGE DONNAR.

Sept. 24, 1845. 2n735

Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.

WE will sell the undivided half, of the east half of the north east quarter of section 16, Township 15 north, Range 5 west, containing 40 acres.—The above described land is part of an 80 acre tract formerly owned by James L. Southwick, situated within a few miles of the city of Springfield, and well improved. As we are determined to sell, will give a bargain, either for cash or on short time. Title good.

S. M. TINSLEY, & CO.

Springfield, Ill. Jan. 20, 1846.

Valuable Mill property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable Steam Mill, situated near Athens—also 100 acres of timber land adjoining. The improvements consist of a well built Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and a comfortable frame dwelling house, all in good repair, and situated in a rich and thickly settled part of the county. The property if applied for soon will be sold low. For further particulars apply to L. LEVERING, Springfield, or to the owner. WM. GIBBS,

Oct 20, 1845. Athens, Sangamon Co.

Wheat! Wheat! Wheat!

WANTED at the city Steam Mill by the subscriber 10,000 bushels merchantable Wheat, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash or merchandize. Nov 6, 1844. JAS. L. LAMB.

Wood! Wood!!

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price for one thousand cords of good wood, delivered at the Phœnix Mill. W. P. GRIMSLEY.

Springfield, Oct. 1st, '45.

A Journeyman Blacksmith Wanted.

WANTED by the subscriber, living in Petersburgh, a Journeyman Blacksmith, to whom wages and steady employment will be given by

MARTIN L. MORRIS

Petersburgh, Dec. 25, 1845. 4n49

Wood! Wood!! Coal! Coal!!

THE Printers most urgently ask those who intend to furnish them with these articles, to bring them on immediately. Nov. 27.

SMITHS' celebrated New York, Copal Varnish, a very superior article, just received and for sale low for cash, by WALLACE & DILLER

May 13, 1845.

GROCERIES.

J. BUNN is now receiving and will have in store in a few days the largest and best assorted stock of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, NAILS, GLASS, &c. &c., ever offered for sale in this city. His stock consists in part of the following articles, to wit:

35 Hhds. prime NO Sugar,	50 bbls Ohio Rectd. Whiskey
16 bbls Boston Loaf and Crushed Sugar	2 Pipes H Gin
5 boxes white Hav. sugar	4 do F Brandy
40 bbls N. O. Molasses,	10 bbls N Y do
16 do sugar house do	10 do do Gin
135 bags Rio, Hav. Laguayra & Java coffee.	10 do Wine Vinegar
5 casks old Port Cabella do	2 casks Pure Port Wine
2 do Rice	2 do Pure Madeira do
2 do Boston Saleratus	10 do Low Priced do
44 boxes Y H I&G P Teas	1 do Jam. Rum
40 do Sperm Candles	1 do Irish Whiskey
30 do Mould do	6 do London Porter in qt and pint bottles
20 do Yellow Soap	30 boxes claret Wine
20 do Fancy do	20 Baskets Champaign do
5 do Castile do	5 boxes of Muskat do
15 do Underwoods Lemon Syrup	5 do Brandy cherries
10 do Pickles	20 do do Fruits
10 do Ketchup & Pepper Sauce	20,000 Principe Cigars
20 do Mustard	10,000 Regalia do
10 do Starch	10,000 Havana do
10 do M R Raisins	5 gro. Paste Blacking
15 do Drums Sultana do	20 do Friction Matches
1 cask Zante Currants	60 Reams Wrapping Paper
6 boxes French Preserves	20 do Ruled Cap do
6 do Lemons	100 Kegs White Lead
100 kegs Boston Nails ass'd	200 gals Linseed oil
20 doz Painted Pails	100 do Spirits Turpentine
25 do Brooms	50 do Copal Varnish
40 do Hemp Bed Cords	1 cask Glue
10 coils Manilla Cordage	1 do Black lead
2 Cerooms S F Indigo	1 do Red do
2 Casks Madder	1 do Lampblack
1 do Ground Logwood	1 do Yellow Ochre
1 do do Camwood	1 do Spanish brown
1 do Copperas	2 do Ven. Red
1 do Allum	25 Kegs Rifle Powder
1 do Chalk	100 Bags shot
5 do W R Chess	500 lbs Bar Lead
	250 sacks G A Salt
	50 do D P do

Pepper, Alspice, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Race & Ground Ginger &c. &c.

Shad, Salmon, Mackerel, Herring and codfish, Lard, Sperm, & Tanners Oil, etc, etc.

He deems it useless to remark how, where or by whom the goods were purchased, suffice it to say they are for sale on as good if not better terms than any other House can or will sell.

Springfield, June 5, 1841.

GROCERIES.

John M. Buckhardt,

HAS constantly on hand for sale Groceries of every variety—among which will be found the following—

100 sacks G A and L B salt	2 doz Collins & Root's axes
50 bbls. Kenwha salt	8 bbls. cider vinegar
8 hhds sugar	1 cask saleratus
4 bbls loaf and crushed do	2 bbls ground and chipped Logwood
60 bags coffee	2 casks Dutch madder
500 lbs Teas, best kinds	100 lbs sup Spanish float Indigo
20 bxs sperm&tallow candles	2 doz Ames' shovels
20 bbls N O molasses	1 tierce Rice
25 kegs nails from 3d to 12d	1 bale raw cotton
6 doz painted buckets	12 boxes rosin, castile, and sweet scented soap
8 bbls Mackerel	200 lbs shot and bar lead
6 boxes codfish	10 boxes Virginia and Missouri chewing and smoking tobacco
12 bxs 8x10 and 10x12 glass	200 lbs. alum and copperas
6000 principe segars	3 bbls tar
2500 doz Eagle and Hope cotton yarn	
12 groce patent matches	
300 setts common teas and twiflers	

Coffee mills, curry combs, brushes, bed cords, coil rope, brimstone, flour sulphur, raisins, almonds, cinnamon, cloves, mustard, chocolate, ginger, mace, salts, starch, ground cinnamon and pepper, camphor sporting powder, sweet oils, turpentine, sheet and ounce pins, needles, fish hooks and lines, slates and pencils, plain and fluted thimbles, grain scythes, grass scythes and sneads, scythe stones clothes pins, Rogers' pen knives, table and tea spoons, combs, blacking, percussion caps, hay forks, shoe and saddle tacks, castings crockery ware, tin ware, brooms, writing paper, ink wines and liquors, etc. etc.

ALSO A FEW ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS.

Such as calicoes, brown and bleached domestics, apron checks, ginghams, handkerchiefs, drillings, cottonades, bed ticks, etc. etc.

The above articles, will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for country produce. May 17, 1845.

FRESH GROCERIES.

Iles & Pasfield,

West side the Public Square,

ARE receiving direct from New Orleans, a full supply of Fresh Groceries—

Selected with care by one of the partners, consisting in part, of the following articles, viz.

Java, Rio, Mocha and Laguira Coffee	Sperm and Tallow Candles
N Orleans and Loaf Sugar (double and single refined)	Castile, Rosin and sweet scented Soap
N. Orleans sugar house molasses	Western Reserve Cheese
Raisins, Rice, Alspice	Dried apples and Peaches
Black and Cayenne pepper	Segars, Shot and bar Lead
Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace	Castings and Nails, assorted sizes
Cinnamon, Mustard	Queens and Glassware
Mackrel, Shad, Herring	Cotton Yarn, Camphor
Codfish, Vinegar	Best chewing and smoking Tobacco
Imp., Y. H. and G. P. Tea	Castor and Tanner's Oil
Saleratus Copperas, Alum	Mac and S. Snuff
Indigo, Madder, Logwood	Blacking, Salt
Flor Sulphur, Epsom Salts	Manilla and Hemp Cord
Chalk, Glue, Blue Vitriol	Window Glass, Putty, &c.
Starch, best Rifle powder	

The above articles will be sold at prices to suit the times, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, for cash or produce of the country. April 11.

FRESH GROCERIES.

E. COOK & CO.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and open them in the Store formerly occupied by Bell & Hurst, one door south of J. Irwin & Co's, consisting in part of the following articles: namely—

Havana Coffee, Rio do—Loaf Sugar, New Orleans do Family soap, Shaving soap, Imperial Tea, Black do Gunpowder do Young Hyson do—Cod Fish, Scotch Herring, Mackerel Nos 1 and 2, Sugar House Molasses, N. Orleans do Cavendish Tobacco, Missouri leaf do Smoking do, Regalia Cegars, Principe do, Cassadora do, Moles do, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Spice, Pepper, Rasins, Almonds, Figs, Candies Chocolate, Sperm Candles, Madder, Tallow candles, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Shot, Vinegar, French Brandies, American do, Holland Gin, American do Port Wines, Madeira do, Old Rye Whiskey, Old rectified do, Lemon surup, Fresh Lemons, Table salt, Ground alum do. Painted buckets, Wash Tubs, Brooms, Pint Flasks, Glass Tumblers, Window Glass, Queensware, Bed Cords, Mustard, Blacking, Castor Oil, Starch, Pipes, Quart Bottles, Tin ware, Candlewick, Stone ware, &c.

ALSO, DRY GOODS.

Such as Domestics, Calicoes, Satinetts, Jeans, Muslins, &c. Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes. Also, Brass Clocks, warranted to keep good time; and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. All of which will be sold low for cash or exchanged for most kinds of country produce. E. COOK & CO.

Oct. 30, 1845.

Family Flour,

A SUPERIOR article constantly on hand at the Phœnix Mill and at our Store—south west corner of the public square.

February, 1846. WM. P. GRIMSLEY, & CO.

Fresh Family Flour

OF the best quality always on hand by the undersigned at his office on the west side of the Square, also, Lumber on hand and delivered at the shortest notice at the usual terms. JAMES L. HILL.

Oct. 2, 1845. 46

50 Travelling Map Agents

WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to engage in the sale of his Map's and publications several young or middle aged men of strictly moral and industrious habits.—A capital of from 1 to 2 hundred dollars will be necessary, and a certain district of country, will be assigned to each Agent. Testimonials of character will be required. The following are the principal works to be circulated. Large Map of the World; Large county and township Map of the United States. National Map of the U. States; Map of the Western States, colored in counties—Map of the State of New York, Tanner's Universal Atlas, 72 Maps greatly improved edition—an Atlas of History for the use of schools and families. A Map of Texas, Oregon, and California—also a large variety of pocket Maps.

A constant supply of Maps will be kept at Cincinnati Ohio, for the convenience of Agents doing business in the Western and South-western States. Prompt attention shall be paid to all communications addressed to

C. BUTLER WILLIAMS,
No. 90 Main st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

or to the subscriber—S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL
N. E. corner of Market and 7th st's, Philadelphia.

TO PRINTERS.

TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS FURNISHING WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers have opened a new Type Foundry in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job or Fancy Type, Ink, Paper, Cases, Galleys, Brass Rule, STEEL COLUMN RULE, Composing sticks, Chases, and every article necessary for a printing office. Also second hand materials.

The Type which are cut in imitation of the English letters, are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of matrices with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. All the type furnished by us is hand cast. The Types from any foundry can be matched at this establishment.

Printing Presses furnished, also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns. Composition Rollers cast for Printers. COCKROFT & OVEREND.

New York, Dec. 8, 1845.—1y 68 Ann Street.

Fresh Flour

OF the best quality, can be obtained at the City Mill or at the Store of the subscriber.

Aug. 25, 45. JAMES L. LAMB.

From the Ploughshare and Pruninghook.

The Integral Phalanx.

As the Integral Phalanx has secured a permanent location, it is expected that we will give a statement of our situation and progress. Many inquiries are made in relation to our progress, and many good wishes for our success, for which we are sincerely thankful; although we wish it to be distinctly understood that we can't live upon good wishes; though we presume we ought to be thankful for the smallest favors. Some, in addition to these good wishes "hope that we may be able to get plenty of money, and rush the thing forward right quick." To such we must say that, as no individual member of the Phalanx was developed "right quick," we do not expect to progress quite so rapidly as they could wish. It may be ten, fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five years, perhaps, before the Integral Phalanx will be operating fully under the system of attractive industry, as taught by Fourier; and be prepared to afford them the opportunity of coming in, to commence shoveling the dollars into their pockets. In the mean time, they will have an ample opportunity of using their "skinning knives" to advantage, in civilization.—But if they will just hold on—"lie low and keep dark"—we promise, in process of time, to show them "results never equalled in earthly beauty and productiveness since God planted the first garden among the four waters of Eden."

We are in what, we consider, a prosperous condition; but in not in the civilized sense of the term; that is we we have neither more members or more capital than we can conveniently make use of; but we have, at the same time, enough of both to operate with at present and have no doubts of receiving accessions, both in numbers and capital as fast as will be for our best interests.

It is now not quite four months since the union of the Phalanx with the Sangamon Association, at a season of the year when there was not much opportunity of operating so as to show immediate results. We are making the necessary preparations to commence operations in the spring. Our principal object for the coming season will be, to put our domain under a proper state of cultivation—burn a hundred or two hundred thousand brick, and erect the necessary buildings. We have adopted the plan of a frame building, two stories in addition to a basement of brick; two feet below and five feet above ground.

The building will be 132 feet in length,—intended to accommodate fifteen families above the basement, in addition to a school room, 16 by 26 feet, and rooms for visitors. The basement will contain the dining room, kitchen, printing office, secretary's office, pantry, dairy, cheese room, cellar, wood houses, and washing apartment, containing well and hydrant—also, the air bath, for the purpose of warming the whole building. We expect to finish this building by next fall. It will be so situated that it can be used for twenty years, if necessary, in connection with one wing of the main edifice. We expect to commence making preparations for the edifice by season after next, and progress with it as rapidly as circumstances will admit. We have now separate accommodations for sixteen families. We admit families no faster than we can furnish comfortable accommodations for them. We shall leave it as a matter of choice with each family to adopt the unitary subsistence, or live in the isolated buildings. We expect to keep ourselves in a situation to suit the wishes of each individual, as respects his mode of living, during the incipient stage of the Phalanx.

A reference to our Pledge and Rules will show the system upon which we operate until we are ready to form a pro temporary organization.

We have three hundred and twenty acres of land invested, clear of incumbrance;—two hundred and two acres purchased by individual members of the Sangamon Association, previous to the union, for the sum of $800, to be paid on the first day of May, 1848. and invested with the understanding, that the Phalanx will pay the purchased money when it becomes due; also fifty acres, purchased by an individual member, for the sum of $400,—one hundred payable on the first of May next—$100 on the first of November, 1846—$100 on the first of November, 1847, and $100 on the first of November, 1848; and invested with the understanding that the Phalanx will meet the payments as they become due.

The above amounts are bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. We are prepared and will meet the first payment of $100, before it falls due.

We have no indebtedness. We "owe no man." The above, with $35, for personal property purchased on twelve months time, are the only contracts which the Phalanx has undertaken to meet: and those, with such other contracts as we may find it necessary to make, we can meet from the products of the soil alone. This is the principle we act upon with regard to indebtedness—to make no contract which we are not certain we can meet, the moment it becomes due, from resources in our own hands. We make no contract upon the faith of *expected* capital. When we receive it, we will be certain of it and can use it to good advantage.

We can *dig* the necessary capital out of the soil, if we should have no other prospect of obtaining it.

Our prospects, however, are good.—There is now, at the least calculation, the amount of $10,000 on the move towards us, which we can depend on with reasonable certainty, the coming season. Almost every mail brings us applications for information or membership from abroad. We are receiving numerous applications from the adjoining counties. From our present prospects, we are confident that we will not be able to prepare the necessary accommodations as fast as families will wish to remove upon the domain. We are compelled to request many to defer their removal until the Phalanx can provide for them, and in the mean time we require of all to furnish capital toassist in preparing the accommodations necessary for their reception. We expect to procure an engine, and erect a steam saw and flouring mill the coming season. The mill spoken of in the communication to the Tribune, was not purchased. The Phalanx could not agree with the owners upon the price and terms of payment.

Every day convinces us more and more, that we are in the straight road to final success. Those of our members who are now here, are bound together in harmony—"marching forward as one man," conscious that we are laboring in the advancement of a holy and righteous cause—the great cause of providing a means for alleviating the woes and dire sufferings of humanity.

Information can be obtained by addressing the Corresponding Secretary, Lick Creek P. O. Sangamon County, Ill. or Ben. F. Williams, our agent at Cincinnati.

Woman—In Association.

Association will elevate the female sex to a state of independence—to her true position in respect to morals and intellect. The condition of the poorer classes of females—those who are doomed to spend their days in poverty, and to depend upon their own exertions for subsistence; in a state of society where poverty is considered disgraceful; is truly deplorable. The moral destiny of society is, and of right should be, in the hands of the female sex. The influence which woman was formed to exercise upon the morals of society is better calculated to advance those great principles upon which a correct system of sosiety should be based, than all the influence which man, in the pride of his boasted superiority can ever exercise. Altho' there are instances on record where woman's voice has been heard above the tide of battle—where her hand has held the sceptre extended over mighty nations, and her mandates have been spread over their records; yet such instances are *exceptions*. It is in the more private walks of life where her character shines with its own peculiar lustre and brilliancy. 'Tis here, in training the mind of infancy and stamping it with those impressions which after years, though darkened with crime and misery, cannot efface—'tis here, in soothing the sorrows of affliction and curbing and controlling the more boisterous passions of man, that her influence is most strikingly developed. 'Tis here that she bends by the couch of misery, "bending like an angel o'er the dying, that die in righteousness:"

> "'er voice! how often sweeps
> Its cadence o'er our lonely hours;
> Like healing, sent on wings of sleep,
> Or dew on the unconscious flowers."

And when sin, with all its dire consequences is weighing heavy upon the soul, and torturing the brain with its accumulated horrors; with her soothing voice she rolls back the tide of misery, and "a radiance like the dawn of the morning bursts" upon the tempest tossed soul. 'Tis here, too, she suffers, when she feels the cords of affection sundered and agonized—a victim to man's brutality.

When we behold man himself suffering, our feelings are naturally excited; but when we reflect that he is but suffering the consequences of his own crimes and follies, it is calculated to lessen our sympathies. But when we see innocence suffering the dire consequences of another's guilt—when we see the deserted altar—the deserted fire-side—the purest and holiest offerings of woman's love violated—when we see her pining in wretchedness and want—the victim of sorrow and disappointment—trembling with dread at the approach of one, who, in happier days had sworn in the sight of high heaven to protect and defend her; if we possess one spark of that feeling which should ever animate the breast of man, it would cause us, like Alexander upon the altar of his gods, to swear a deadly hatred—an eternal vengeance against a common enemy—a system of society which drags her down from that station for which she was formed and qualified and debases and destroys all the holier impulses of her soul.

In many portions of the world she has been and is yet looked upon and treated as a beast of burden. In civilization, altho' the possession of wealth may elevate her to a station somewhat approaching her true destiny; yet, under the influence of poverty—reduced to a state of dependence—deprived of the means of mental culture; she is regarded as holding an inferior rank in society. And often have we seen those who might have shone resplendent as stars in the moral firmament, become the victims of man's deceptious arts, and reduced to a station from which purity is banished. Deprived of wealth and friends, she is reduced to a state of abject dependance under the present order of society. A bare subsistence is grudgingly granted her. Her mind is considered as being of an inferior order, and her virtue the prey of those whose blackened hearts could entertain a wish to sully her purity. And should she, under the weight of poverty, dependance and temptation, fall, and the lusture of her purity become tarnished—her fall is irretrievable. No voice warns her of her danger, and no soothing call invites her back to virtue, purity and happiness. Her doom is fixed. Lasting disgrace, and perhaps unmerited contempt and scorn, is a doom from which there is no appeal—whilst her base seducer is perhaps honored and caressed by society, and is even received into the society of her own sex, and greeted with the smiles of beauty. Such is her fate, and such it ever will be, so long as the present order of society controls the destinies of man.

Association elevates her to her merited station—a station superior to man in morals and influence in her appropriate sphere, though she may be in some degree inferior in intellect. It places her in a state of pecuniary independence and consequent freedom in opinion and action,—thus freeing her from temptation. It affords her equal facilities with man for the culture of her intellectual and moral faculties and her social feelings. No constraint is placed upon her pure affections—no dependant circumstances to debase her affections to an article of merchandize—valued by dollars and cents.

Placed under such circumstances, her influence upon the morals of society will be felt from its centre to its remotest verge. "Man will be held in respectful awe by the force of her loveliness, and a wish to tarnish the lustre of so bright a jewel will vanish before the towering virtue of the sex."

Those are evils which may thus be remedied, and which, if suffered longer to exist, would of themselves be sufficient to induce a return to a state of savage virtue and simplicity. T.

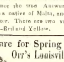
HORTICULTURAL.

RASPBERRY.

The Raspberry will thrive in any cool garden soil; but a deep, rich, and somewhat moist soil, and a situation not exposed to extreme heat, are to be preferred. They should be planted in rows (running North and South preferable) five feet asunder, and three feet apart in the rows: the space between the rows may be cropped with low summer vegetables, such as cabbages, bush beans, etc., whereby not only is the ground used and kept mellow by cultivation, but room is provided for laying down and covering, as hereafter directed, each of the varieties as may require protection from the severity of the Winter, and the fruit more fully exposed to the sun and air. In warm latitudes they should be planted much closer, so as to shade each other and the ground as much as possible, leaving room to pass among them; the ground should not be cropped, but kept free from weeds; and a moist and somewhat shaded situation selected if practicable. Two or three plants should be used for forming each stool; if two, they should be planted in the line of the row; if three, in a triangle, in either case six inches apart. A sharp pointed stake six feet long should be driven into the ground between them, to which the shoots or stems of the plants should be tied. Stakes however are not absolutely necessary; the stems of each stool may be tied together near the ends, so as to support each other. The plants will produce some fruit the first year, but it is best to cut them down to within six inches of the ground, to favor the establishment of the plant, and to strengthen the suckers for the succeeding year. As soon as all the fruit is gathered, the stems which have borne it should be cut down close to the ground, to give light, air and strength to the suckers, the old stems not bearing a second time, but the fruit of each year being produced from the suckers of the preceding Summer's growth, and which should be tied loosely to the stake, to prevent their being broken. The Antwerps and other varieties, are liable to be more or less injured in this climate by the severity of the Winter, from which there are they should be protected. The best mode, and which is attended with but little trouble, is, as late in the Autumn as the season will permit, in order that the wood may be ripened as much as possible, to loosen them from the stakes, bend them down to the ground, and cover them with earth five or six inches deep, sloped so as to cast off the rain. As soon in the following Spring as the danger of frost is past, uncover and raise them up carefully and tie them again to the stakes about the middle and near the top, by securing in the first place the string, which should be of sufficient strength to last the season, to the stake, and then with the ends enclosing the stems of the plants, but not too tightly. The pruning should be done immediately on raising the stems, or if they have not been protected by laying them down, then in the spring so soon as all danger of severe frost has past, and before the buds shoot, by cutting off the weak bending part at the extremities of the stems. By removing all weak stems, retaining not more than five or six of the strongest and best to each stool, and shortening those to about five feet in height, the quantity, as well as size of the fruit will be increased, and the growth of suckers for the ensuing year will be encouraged. The ground between the plants should be well dug and manured every Spring, kept free from weeds during the Summer, and all superfluous suckers not required for bearing the ensuing year or for forming new plantations, destroyed.—Raspberry plantations are in their prime the third and fourth years. A new new plantation should therefore be formed in season, for which purpose new strong plants should be selected. The Spring is the most proper season for setting out Raspberries.

We regard the Antwerps as the best varieties to cultivate. They are extraordinarily productive and large—sometimes being of the size of a lady's thimble. The varieties usually called Antwerps, are not the true Antwerps. The true Antwerp is a native of Malta, and needs protection in winter. There are two varieties of this Raspberry—Red and Yellow.

Prepare for Spring Work!
Orr's Louisville Nursery



Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs and Green House Plants, Strawberries, Dahlias, &c.

INDUCED by the great satisfaction expressed by those persons who purchased Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery of the subscriber, last spring, and which were grown in the Nursery and Gardens of J. Orr, at Louisville Ky. would give notice that I will receive orders for Fruit Trees, &c. to be delivered in Springfield after the opening of navigation in the Spring. Persons, there are, who desire to set out orchards of valuable fruit trees, or who wish to ornament their grounds with choice trees or shrubbery, will do well to send their orders in time.

The following comprises a list of some of the fruit trees, &c. which can be had at Orr's Nursery and for which the subscriber will act as agent.

Nov 20 1845 S. FRANCIS.

APPLE—Black Annette, Blackburn, Bellflower, Rough large yellow, Blenheim Pippin, Campfield Carolina Pippin Cheese, Early Harvest Prince's, Holland Pippin Frankfort Queen, Gloria Mundi, Golden Pippin of Idem Hubbardston Nonesuch Pippin Hollands Winter, Hay's Wine Apple, Harrison's Newark, June Red Jun Streaked, King of Pippins, Lady Apple Lovingston Queen, Maiden's Blush Markham Russett, Newark Pippin Prince's Red, Priestly, Prince's Red Priestly, Pennsylvania Redstreak, Pomme de Rose, Roxbury Russett, Rhode Island Greening, Rawl's Janet; Roxbury Russet, Royal Pearmain, Rambo, Redling, Reinette French, Swaar, Sheepnose, Summer Queen, Sam Young, English Summer Pearmain, American Summer Pearmain, Seeknofurther, Sweeting, Syke House Russett, Summer Rose, Newtown Pippin, Spitzenburgh Esopus, Gates' do, Vandevere Pippin, Winter Queen, Wine Sap, Yellow Newtown Pippin, Yellow Prior.

PEAR—Andrew's, Anon Town, Autumn Bergamotte, Bartlett, Bellis, Beurre Rose, Beurre Capiaumont, Beurre Diel, Beurre Brown, Belle Lucrative, Bon Chretien, Buttler, Chaumontel, Early Crawford, Flemish Beauty, Glout Morceau, Gansel's Bergamotte, Jargonelle, Josephina, Julienne, Late Butter, Madeleine, Maria Louise, Monarch, Napoleon, Nelies, St. Michaels, Surpass Marie Louise, Monarch Surpasse Virgalieuse, Seckel, Urbaniste, Whartons Butter.

CHERRIES—American heart, Archduke, Amber, Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, Cumberland Seedling, Downton, Elton, Elkhorn Tradescant, Kirkers bigareau, May Duke, Manning's black bigareau, Napoleon, Ox heart, Sparhawks honey, White bigareau, White Tartarian.

PEACHES—Catharine, Coolidge's early Rareripe, Dixon, Double Flowering, Kilttatchtown Belle, Ford's, Early Grosse Mignonne, Heath, Hakes seedling, Indian or black chip, Late Newington, Large Red Lemon, Large white Large Portugal, Old Mixon, Royal Red cheek Melocoton, Seabold's early, Snow Peach, Teton de Venus, Van Zant's superb, Whites Favorite, Washington, Poplar peach.

PLUMS—Blue Gage, Bingham, Bolmars Washington, Coes Golden Drop, Coise's Nota Bene, Duane's purple Morocco, Fotheringham, Green Magnum Bonum, Howard's Seedling, Imperatrice Blue, Globe, Kirke, Late yellow Egg, Orange, Princes Green Gage, do. Imperial, Pond's Seedling, Red Magnum Bonum, White Magnum Bonum.

NECTARINES and APRICOTS—a variety.

GRAPES—Isabella, very productive and good.—Black Burgundy, sweet, fine and perfectly hardy.—Many other varieties in the course of propagation.

QUINCE—Large Orange and Portugal.

GOOSEBERRIE—Imported from England, best varieties. Yellow—Golden Sham, Sulphur Red—Warrington, Aston, Manchester, Crown Bob, Green—Walnut, White Smith, Lily of the Valley, Weedham's Delight, Noble Landlady, very large.

CURRANTS—Large English Black, Very fine English White, English Red.

STRAWBERRIES—Hovey's Seedling, the largest known, very fine.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, CREEPERS, every valuable variety, embracing evergreens.

ROSES—Consisting of Bengal, Chinese or Daily roses—Tea Scented China roses—Noisette roses—Bourbon roses—Remontoires—Perpetual Damask—all these are ever blooming and they embrace a great variety. Also, Microphylla, Hybrid Chinese, Multiflora, Hybrid Climbing, and Hardy garden Roses.

Also, Chinese Chrysanthemums, Dahlias, Carnations and Green house Plants.

☞Please send your orders early

HORSE BILLS.
AND ALL KINDS OF PRINTING,
—Neatly executed at the Office of this paper.—

MEDICINES.

OR,

HEBREW PLASTER
AND
Vegetable Persian Pills.

☞Read slowly, pause frequently, think seriously and then act decidedly ☜

IN calling the attention of the afflicted, in Sangamon and adjoining counties, to the famous and justly celebrated "Hebrew Plaster and Persian Pills" the subscribers are perfectly satisfied, it is in medicines that have general. We do not pretend they will cure *every thing*, but that for the such cases for which each is recommended they fail to effect a cure in fewer instances then any other medicine before the public.—The universal popularity of both "*Hebrew Plaster and Persian Pills*" throughout the entire West is proof of their wonderful virtues; and a still stronger proof to such as are afflicted with *Rheumatism, Lame Backs, acute pain in the side or Shoulder, oppressive pain in the Breast, Tumors, Swellings or Bruises* are to use the "Hebrew Plaster" according to directions.

The recipe for the "*Hebrew Plaster*" was obtained from an aged Jew by a traveler in Palestine, who returned to this country and soon made arrangements to have it extensively circulated throughout the United States, since which time its success and popularity has had no precedent in the annals of medicine. The Plaster is so chemically combined as to act upon the absorbent system removing various morbid accumulations, which are developed in some one or more of the complaints above named.

The "*Persian Pills*," by their peculiar action upon the blood and circulating fluids are the next medicine known as a safe and good *Family Medicine*. They are purely *Vegetable* and so compounded as to act upon the liver, and cleanse the system, rendering them preventive to cases of *Fever and Ague*, the *Liver* or *Dyspepsia*, and diseases of long standing, where the system has become generally deranged, attended with great prostration of strength.

Our agents are furnished with a neat and valuable pamphlet for gratuitous distribution, containing valuable treatise upon diseases and full directions as to the use of the "*Hebrew Plaster*" and "*Persian Pills*." Call and get one!

That all may know the estimation in which these Medicines are held wherever used, we give a few extracts from letters received from agents. Similar ones are received almost daily from all parts of the West and East.

Georgetown, Ill. August 17th 1844.

Messrs. D. Hatter & Co.—Having waited 4 or 5 weeks to see on here, I now take the liberty of writing you at the request of many who are waiting on a new supply of the Hebrew Plaster and Persian Pills.—Please send the medicine immediately by stage, as I assure you they sales will soon be effected, for of an article with such a reputation one could not well have too much. Yours, G GILES & Co.

Bloomfield, Edgar Co. Ill. May 14, 1844.

Mr. D. Hatter & Co.—We have sold all the celebrated Hebrew Plaster and Persian Pills left with us a FEW DAYS AGO. We trouble you to send us 4 or 5 doz. more immediately. Yours, G & D BAILEY.

Gosport, July 8, 1844.

Mr. D. Hatter & Co. Gents—We have sold all the Hebrew Plaster left with us and there is great call for it. We wish you to send us at least 2 or 3 doz. more and also 1 doz. more of the Persian Pills.

HUSSEY & GOSS.

Williamsport, Ia. Sept. 27, 1844.

D. Hatter & Co.—Dear Sirs—I have sold all the Persian Pills that you left here and should be glad to get some more. They have accomplished miracles here, and were in great demand. The Pills were called for several times every day. If you could come this way soon, please send some by stage. Yours, &c. EBENEZER KING.

I hereby certify that I have used the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster during the last five years in my practice, and have universally found it to answer the purpose for which I used it. I can most cheerfully recommend it to those who are afflicted with complaints for which it is prescribed. JOHN SALA, M. D. Bowling Green, Ia. July 22d, 1844.

N. B. In cases of King's Evil, Fever Sores, Ulcers, or in all cases where an external application is necessary, the Plaster will be found a powerful auxiliary to facilitating a cure by the use of the Pills.

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—The great popularity of the "*Hebrew Plaster*" and "*Persian Pills*" has induced some unprincipled villain to counterfeit them and we caution the public not to purchase of any one but such as are named in the bill, as others who are the only authorized agents for the proprietors in the West. None are genuine but those. *Beware of Counterfeits*. D HATTER and Co.

Traveling Agents for the West.

For sale by
Wallace and Diller, } Springfield.
John Brookie, }
D. B. Ayres, Jacksonville.
C. B Stafford, Rochester.
Walker, Phelps and Co., Taylorville.
E and—Vannoyle, Naples.
R. B. Hatch, Meredosia.
Brower and Wibray, Tremont, Jan. 1—1y

Medical Card,

DOCTOR FAWCETT, of 196 Fulton street, New York, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London and Edinburg and graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia,—also, author of a work embracing the following subjects, viz:—Matrimony, Impotency and Sterility, anatomically, physiologically, and medically explained, with a comprehensive exposition of the nature and modern treatment of Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Nocturnal Emissions, and all the consequences arising from self pollution. Doctor Fawcett continues his private consultations on the above mentioned diseases, at his long established office, 196 Fulton street, where the most aggravated forms of all affections of the generative organs will yield to his mode of treatment, without restraint in diet or exercise, and without mercury. Even when the procreative energies become impaired or paralyzed, from excessive indulgence or from masturbation, he will be able to restore the parts to health and vigor. Persons at a distance enclosing $1, can have a copy of the work.

All letters must be post paid, and directed to Dr. H. Fawcett, 196 Fulton street, New York.

August 16 1845. 730—6m

Phelps and Blakesley,
WHOLESALE DEALERS & GENERAL AGENTS FOR ALL VALUABLE
Family Medicines,

CORNER OF
Third and Chesnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.

OFFER, at wholesale, to Western Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Dr. Halsted's Magnetic Remedies,
Humphrey's Pile Ointment,
Dr Sterkweather's Hepatic Elixir,
Dr. Williamson's Pain Soother,
Bristol's Sarsaparilla,
Sand's Sarsaparilla,
Jayne's Expectorant,
B. Fosgate's Anodyne Cordial,
Moffat's Pills,
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,
Dr. Shermans Lozenges,
Sappington's Pills,
Gridley's Tetter Ointment,
Vegetable Persian Pills,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Nerve and bone Liniment,
Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster,
Becker's Eye Balsam,

And a host of the most approved Family Medicines before the American public.

Deafness! Deafness!!

DR. McNair's Acoustic Oil. The deaf from infancy, often receive in a most miraculous manner, their hearing when they least expect it. by some trifling accident or event, which also as themselves say that they might have much sooner had their hearing and saved themselves and their friends the pain of conversing in a loud tone, without pleasure, or of being neglected and shunned, to avoid this distress which is felt mutually by the deaf person and his hearers. How averted a daily therefore it is that we use all necessary means to remove such an affliction, and enjoy the social qualities of our natures!

Oct 1. Sold by WALLACE & DILLER.

Hay's Liniment,

HAS gained a reputation for curing that distressing disease, the Piles, far surpassing the proprietor's most sanguine expectations. So celebrated is its efficacy, that this most eminent physicians, as it were using it in their practice, knowing that they cannot prescribe any thing that will cure the complaint as speedily and effectually. This Liniment has stood the test of twenty years, and the demand for it is constantly increasing. More than ten thousand bottles have been sold in the last year, and there has not been one instance of its failure when used.

Sold by CHARLES F HUGHES.
Springfield, Oct. 1. WALLACE & DILLER.

Dr. Williamson's Pain Soother.

FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE. It will cure the most obstinate cases in five minutes—besides, it contains not one particle of Kreosote, or other poisonous and deleterious drugs. It is perfectly innocent.—Priced 25 cts a bottle. For sale at the Drug Store of Springfield Oct. 1. WALLACE & DILLER.

Rheumatic Liniment, Prepared by Doctors, F. A. & W. McNEILL.

THE above Medicine is offered to the public, as a certain cure for Rheumatism in all its various forms. Individuals laboring under that most painful and inflammatory incurable disease would do well to give a trial. Price $1.25 per bottle.

January 23,1846.

MEDICINES.

Tetter, Salt-rheum, Scaldhead, Ringworm, Pimples on the face, Old Rough and Sore Barber's Itch, and all Eruptions of the skin.

A Cure warranted in every case by using strictly according to directions.

Gridley's Salt Rheum or Tetter Ointment.

GRIDLEY'S TETTER OINTMENT:—This article continues to attract the deepest attention among all inquiring minds who take an interest in the advancement of medical science. It is now universally admitted by the hundreds who have witnessed its healing powers that the invaluable Ointment will speedily cure all kinds of *Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head*, and cutaneous diseases generally.

THE DRY TETTER.

This disease appears diversamentally in the different parts of the body, but most commonly on the neck, face, arms and wrists, in pretty broad spots, and small pimples. These are generally very itchy, though not otherwise troublesome, and they at last fall off in the form of white powder, and again return in the form of red efflorescence, when they again fall off, and are renewed as before.

THE CORRODING TETTER

Appears commonly, at first, in the form of several pimples through small elevations, all collected into larger spots, of different sizes, and of various figures, with nervous more or less inflammation. These ulcerate discharge a thin hot, acrid or sanious matter. Sometimes forms into small thin crusts, that in a short time fall off, but more frequently the discharge is so thin and acrid as to spread along the neighboring parts where it soon produces the same kind of sores. Sometimes the disease is so penetrating and corrosive as to destroy the skin, and so severe soon into acute the substance selves. There is another kind of Tetter occurring most commonly among children. This species appears in the form of small pimples which, originally, are separate and distinct but afterwards run together in clusters. At first they seem to contain nothing but a thin, watery, acrid fluid, which at last covers with a thick crust or scab—when this falls off the raw surface remains, and the part is healed by the crust applied.

THE RINGWORM

This species of cutaneous disease generally appears in clusters, though sometimes in distinct rings or circles of very minute pimples which at first, though small, are perfectly colorless, and contain nothing in a clear lymph, which in the course of this disease is spread upon the surface and then falls into small and distinct scales—these at last fall off, and leave a considerable degree of inflammation below, itself continuing to exude fresh matter, which likewise forms into scales and falls off as before. The itching in this species of complaint is very troublesome, and the matter discharged from the pimples is tough and viscid.

SCALD HEAD

Is a cutaneous disease characterized by small ulcers, which appear at the roots of the hairs of the head and produce a friable white crust.

NO INJURY.

The Tendency of Gridley's Ointment is to bring out the disease from the system. It does not drive the disease in, like many improper articles now before the public. IT ALWAYS CURES

☞All orders addressed to Phelps & Blakeley, St. Louis, Mo. will receive prompt attention.

For Sale in Springfield at the Drug Store of Wallace & Diller.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure state of the Blood or Habit of the System

THE blood may be termed as organ in the act of formation, the sum of all the organs which are being formed. The chemical forces and the vital principle of this fluid hold each other in such exact equilibrium that every disturbance, however trifling effects a change in the condition of the blood. Recent discoveries establishing the extreme susceptibility of the vital stream have introduced a new feature in medical practice, and preparations that effect most directly and powerfully the constituents of the blood have almost superseded all others.

The ancient Greeks placed great reliance upon operates, believing their use prolonged life. Modern science, however, though it has not discarded them, ranks them only as palliatives, not as restoratives, while it declares that their frequent use leads to permanent consequences. The latest doctrine promulgated by the Faculty of the Old World is that "blood medicines"—that is, medicines which act with the greatest directness and efficiency upon the component particles of the vital fluid—are the most efficacious.—First among these in solid reputation may be placed Sand's Sarsaparilla. In Leprous, King's Evil, in every sphere aspect of scrofulous diseases. In all cutaneous affections, in general debility of the system and in swelling of the joints, enlargement of the glands, rheumatism, and rheumatic gout, (as it is called) it may be taken with full confidence of a speedy cure.

Monmouth Maine March 25 1845.

Messrs A B & D. Sands—Most gratefully do I embrace the present opportunity of informing you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your Sarsaparilla. For more than ten years I have been afflicted with a complaint which, but the very means to prove to be a salt rheum. My body and limbs were very much swollen and sore, my skin thickened and cracked, and my hands so swollen and sore that at times it was with much difficulty that I could attend to my domestic duties. The same year the disease appeared on my arms and neck, when becomes very much inflamed and painful. In the following spring it extended to my throat and neck, the glands of which were greatly enlarged and painful, indicated that the affection was scrofula. Every part of my body was much bloated—and my lungs were so affected that it caused great difficulty of respiration, so I was almost deprived of my rest. During this time I consulted many physicians, apparently without any beneficial effect. At last I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla, which was a most immediate relief. The bloating soon subsided, my throat is well, my health is restored to my customary duties, and my general health is better than it has been for ten years. All of which has resulted from the use of your invaluable medicine.

Feeling under obligations to return for the surprising benefits I have derived through your instrumentality you will please accept my most cordial thanks, and that you may be so successful, through the blessings of Providence, in relieving the suffering of others, is the fervently uttered prayer of, Madame, your friend,

HANNAH W. THURSTON.

This certifies that we have been acquainted with the above named Hannah W. Thurston from a child, and can testify that her foregoing statement is substantially true.

DAVID THURSTON, Pastor of the Peace,
MESHACH W. BLAKE,
C. AUGUSTA BLAKE.

For further proof and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail,

A B & D. SANDS.

Wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton Street, New York.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sand's Sarsaparilla, that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject—therefore ask for Sand's Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

Agents in Springfield WALLACE & DILLER.

To the Sick every where.

NATURE AND EXPERIENCE OUR GUIDE.

The extraordinary and well authenticated cures wrought by the celebrated "Sugar Coated Pills, or Dr. Smith's Improved Indian Vegetable Pill," have naturally drawn public attention to them. Perhaps in the history of Medicine, from the time of Hippocrates to the present day, there is no evidence of a medical compound obtaining equal celebrity in so short a time.—There never was a medicine recommended by such high authority as Dr. Smith's Pills. Besides their astonishing curative properties, (preventing, as they do, such astonishing powers to open all the natural drains of the body viz: the Lungs, Kidneys, Skin and Bowels,) they are, unlike all other pills, so completely pleasant, being coated with sugar, and as they do not gripe or produce nausea, or any other unpleasant consequences, they have become very popular.

In Headache, Costiveness, Bilious complaints, Foul Stomach, Fevers, Worms, Want of Appetite, Impurities of the Blood, Obstructions and Female complaints generally, *Colds, &c.* One of the most influential and well distinguished journals in New York, Mrs. S. A. Small, Matron of the U. S. Naval Hospital, N. Y. says, "There is no medicine within her knowledge so well adapted to the numerous ailments of mankind as Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated Pills." She especially recommends them to ladies. Read her certificates in the pamphlet.

CAUTION!—As a miserable imitation has been made, by the name of "Sugar Coated Pills," it is necessary to be sure that Dr. G. Benjamin Smith's signature is on every box. Price 25 cts.

Dealers furnished at the New York College of Health, 179 Greenwich Street, New York. And also sold by Wallace & Diller, Springfield—Thomas Sturdevant, Hillsboro' Philip Moore, Van Buren, Montgomery county.—Ebenezer Capps, Vandalia, and Hardy Foster, Marion co., Wm. M. Cowgill Petersburg, Illinois.

Comstock's Sarsaparilla.

THE wonderful effects of this root upon the blood are known to the world: few persons could have escaped some knowledge of its qualities. In all Scrofulous complaints, Affections of the Skin, and all diseases arising from the abuse of mercury, the use of calomel, it is said to act specifically and with surety as a cure. The small quantity of sarsaparilla taken in Syrup with Soda Water, is perfectly ineffective, large quantities must be taken to produce any effect. To get it concentrated, thin and pure, is the only safety. Ask always for Comstock's Extract of *Sarsaparilla*, and no one else, and you will be sure of all the virtues in the most condensed form.

This caution is very necessary to be observed—as there are more than a dozen other person's extract, or preparations that have always been or have become valueless, one in particular that has been in use at the south, is made from the most miserable, dirty and worthless root to be found, to gratify the cupidity of the proprietor. Comstock's will be always made of the best, with double the quantity of the real Sarsaparilla in a bottle, 50 cts. per bottle.

Oct. 1. Sold by WALLACE & DILLER, and Doct. C. F. HUGHES.

MEDICINES.

NO MISTAKE.
WALLACE & DILLER'S
Western Tonic or Fever and Ague Bitter—

A Certain and permanent cure for FEVER and AGUE. This is one of the most powerful Febrifuges known at the present time. It has been highly recommended by the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, as well as the professors of medical Colleges,—it has effected wonderful cures in cases of long standing, when every other remedy has proved ineffectual,—it is a medicine possessing great power, and when taken according to directions, never fails to effect a cure in the most obstinate stages of the disease. It is not disagreeable to the taste, being a pleasant bitter, and it can be administered to children and persons of the weakest stomachs, who cannot take Bark and Quinine and other medicines used for Fever and Ague. It strengthens the stomach creates an appetite, and will dispel every species of disease is perceive to effect a radical cure. It is put up in pint small packages which will make from a quart to a half gallon of strong bitters, according to directions. The proprietors of this valuable medicine have withheld it from public notice entirely, although having been introduced by them for more than five years, and used in hundreds of cases with the most astonishing success. Their object in so doing was to test thoroughly its true worth, and if found wanting to cast it aside, but instead of its inefficiency it has proved itself to be the best, surest, safest and most effectual Fever and Ague medicines ever offered in this or any other country. The proprietors recommend it with the utmost confidence, not only for the cure of the disease, but from all complaints arising therefrom, as it strengthens and eradicates the whole system from every vestige of disease.

For sale only by the proprietors, Wallace & Diller, east side of the public square, where every other article in the Drug business may be had at all times.

Nov. 11, 1845.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.

JUST received at the Drug Store, north west corner of the Public square, a fresh assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs, which will be sold on very reasonable terms, and warranted of a good quality.

ALSO ON HAND

A great variety of such patent Medicines as have the entire confidence of those who have used them, consisting in part as follows:

Thompson's Eye water
Magic (Pain) Extractor—a sure remedy for burns
Morrison's Hygean Pills
Spohn's Headache remedy
Roof's ring bone cure
Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant syrup for coughs, colds, &c.
Anderson's Cough Drops
Hay's Liniment for Piles
Evan's Camomile pills for weak or debilitated stomachs
Kennedy & Miles Tomato Pills, substitute for calomel
Dr. Good's Pills, for female diseases
Kelly's Vermifuge or Dutch Pills
Cruikshanker's Anti Dyspeptic Pills
Alsoe—Essence of Tyre, or Grecian Hair Dye
Indian Hair dye—will color hair black in a few hours
Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, etc. with many other articles too numerous to mention.

The subscriber, thankful for the patronage that he has received, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, and will try at all times to give satisfaction. JOHN BROOKIE.

Springfield, Nov. 1 1844—3m

Doctor Jacob Becker's Celebrated Eye Balsam,

A SPECIFIC FOR CHRONIC, SORE, INFLAMED AND WEAK EYES.

AMONG the many extraordinary cures effected by this truly wonderful Balsam, we have room only for the following:—

"SORE EYES."—"Humanity induces me to make known to the citizens of Cincinnati, who may be afflicted with the above, an astonishing cure effected in three weeks in a case of seven years' standing, by the use of "Becker's Eye Balsam." The case referred to is that of my little boy, who was born with inflamed eye-lids. The inflammation continued to increase, resisting all remedies, for the space of seven years. Having heard of the remarkable cures effected by "Becker's Eye Balsam" as a last resort, I made a trial of it, and am happy to certify that it effected a permanent cure in three weeks. CHARLES NORTH.

Fifth st. 4 doors west of Vine.

For sale at the Drug Store of Springfield Oct 1. WALLACE & DILLER.

By the Queen's Patent.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIBLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the Hungarian Balsam of Life, discovered by Dr Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam in the cure of every form of Consumption, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the worst possible cases that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as confirmed and incurable. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most desperate cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine, of known and established efficacy.

HEAR THE PRESS.

From the Christian Observer, March 20. 1845.—The public may place the utmost reliance upon the statements respecting the Hungarian Balsam by Dr. Bradlee, the American Agent, who is an old and highly respectable citizen of Boston, a member of a christian church, and a man who would not, for any consideration, give his influence in favor of any sort of deception or imposture.

From the Boston Medical Recorder.—Dr. Bradlee, the American Agent, has conferred a great blessing upon the country by the introduction of this great English Medicine into the United States, and medical journals would naturally aid the cause of true humanity, by recommending it to the particular attention of the afflicted.

From the New England Operative.—The Hungarian Balsam has done more to relieve the sufferings of the operatives employed in our cotton factories, who are affected with weak lungs, than all the doctors in the country.

From the Thompsonian.—If any thing could reconcile us to a departure from Thompsonian principles, in the treatment of disease, it would be the extraordinary reputation of a medicine like the Hungarian Balsam, which we believe both from careful analysis, and the statement of the inventor, to be a purely vegetable compound. In effect of this medicine, in cases of Consumption, is sometimes truly astonishing.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the Lungs or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole agents for the United Kingdom, at the Balsam Warehouse, Regent street, London. In Bottles of three Sizes. Price. Hospital size.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 119 Court Street, Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the U. States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequaled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS—Tousey, Syracuse, New York, General Agent for New York, and the Western States.

JOHN BROOKIE is the only Agent for Springfield. Oct. 16. '45. 738

Balm of Columbia.

AMID the multiplied efforts of the scientific or speculative of the last century, for the recovery, and preservation of hair, none were found efficacious; and the bald were still compelled to resort to the hoodwinking imitation. The introduction of Oldridge's Balm, however, in London, A. D. 1821, (as remedies having already been fairly experienced, and a tested in the United States of America) occasioned, as was signally remarked, a "new era in the annals of man's highest ornament." The unabling properties of the Balm as a strengthener, preserver, and restorer of the Hair, are now universally felt and acknowledged, and as to become proverbial. The further advantages of the Balm of Columbia in the softening, in its freeing the hair from scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, preserving it from premature grayness, and its excellent adaptation to the nursery which should never be without it. WALLACE & DILLER.

Oct. 1. Sold by and Doct. C. F. HUGHES.

Music—Music—Music.

THE subscriber having permanently located himself here, tenders his services to the ladies and gentlemen of the city and vicinity for any purpose in his profession.

For further particulars apply at the office of Drs. Butts & Owen.

N. B. Pianos and Organs tuned on reasonable terms by the year or otherwise.

WILLIAM BALLING,
Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Springfield, Aug 12, 1845. 725tf

MEDICINES.

Sherman's Unrivalled Medicated Lozenges.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Springfield, and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended, ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

Cough Lozenges.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c. ever offered to the public. They operate by removing the irritation, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

Worm Lozenges.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

Camphor Lozenges.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Lowness and nervous affections generally. Persons travelling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—if used after dissipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

Cathartic Lozenges.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fevers of this section of country.

Fever and Ague Lozenges.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail, in removing this distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

Fever and Ague cured for 50 cts.

DR. SHERMAN'S FEVER & AGUE LOZENGES, which are unrivalled in the cure of this distressing disease, are now offered to the public at the low price of 50 cents a box. They have been used in

THOUSANDS OF CASES

during the last three years, in Illinois and Iowa, and *rarely, if ever fail* in curing the disease besides which, the disease will not return if the directions are followed. For sale by COOK & CO.

P. S. A liberal discount made to persons who purchase to sell again. Aug. 1, 1842.

A large supply also of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by Tucker & Mansfield, Peoria—Benjamin Cox, Bloomington—Nath'l Wright, Tremont—W. S. Moss, Pekin—S. Hinton, Farmington—T. D. Hungerford Washington—George Snyder, Lacon—G. F. & S. Pulsifer, Hennepin—S. G. Smith, Peru—G. L. Thompson, Ottawa—Wm. Leighton, Knoxville—E. V. Prouser, Galesburg—E. C. Babcock, Monmouth—Jas. G. McGrery, Rushville—Truman & Kyle, Macomb—R. T. McNeely & Co. Petersburg.

Important to the Afflicted!

HAMILTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND
COUGH BALSAM.
A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Hooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Windpipe.

THIS Medicine is a certain cure for all of the above named diseases. As has been satisfactorily tested by the proprietor, he having administered it to hundreds within the past four years with complete success. It has never failed in curing cases of the most obstinate character of BRONCHITIS, (a disease that baffles the skill of the most experienced Physicians,)—this disease is hurrying thousands to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of Consumption—the usual symptoms are cough, soreness of the Lungs and throat, hoarseness, are Asthma, hectic fever, and sometimes spitting of blood, Let all diseased try it.

Springfield Ill. March 15 1843.

This is to certify that I was severely afflicted during the last fall and winter with the Liver Complaint accompanied by a severe Cough so bad that I had not been able to lay on my right side in bed for more than two months.

In December I commenced the use of Mr. Hamilton's Vegetable Balsam, and to my great astonishment and satisfaction in forty eight hours I was entirely free from pain in my side, and my Cough gradually decreased by the use of the Balsam; and I consider myself entirely cured, and would heartily recommend it to all similarly diseased. CYRUS G. SAUNDERS.

Morgan County, Ill. May 1842.

This is to certify that about seven years ago I took a very bad cold, it settled on my breast, which became very sore, accompanied with a severe cough. I used different kinds of medicine for five years from the best physicians; I continued to grow worse until I was pronounced by the physicians to have the consumption, in the year 1841. I gave up work entirely, expecting never to be able to do another day's work. Hearing of Mr. Hamilton's Vegetable Cough Balsam, as a last effort to save myself from the grave, I was induced to try it, and to my astonishment, in using six bottles I found myself perfectly cured; and I now say, that my health is better now than it ever was. I would also state that in April, 1842, my wife from the effect of the measles, had a very bad cough and was unable to attend to her business for many weeks, and in using two ounces of Balsam she was entirely cured. LEMUEL MEGINNIS.

Other testimonials in favor of this medicine may be seen on application to the subscriber.

Persons afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases, and have given up all hopes of ever being cured, if they will place themselves under my charge in Jacksonville I pledge myself to perfect a cure or no charge will be made for either medicine or attendance.

WM HAMILTON, Proprietor.

For sale by JOHN M. BUCKHARDT.
Springfield, Illinois, 1842. 1ly

Important.
Highly approved and Popular MEDICINES.
CLEMENS' INDIAN TONIC.
INFALLIBLE CURE FOR CHILLS OR AGUE & FEVER.

THIS Invaluable Medicine is purely Vegetable—NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. It is not in the least nauseating, nor does it operate upon the bowels but its salutary action upon the whole system is so charming, that every one is highly delighted at their speedy recovery to health. Such a remedy, the afflicted have long been in want of, now offered for sale, and we recommend it to have the usual caution to improper exposures observed.

CAUTION.

From the great popularity of this Medicine, counterfeits are afloat. The only genuine article is prepared by GEO. W. HOUSE, proprietor, Nashville, Tenn., whose name is written upon the label and wrapper of each bottle. As others are counterfeit. As an additional security against imposition, the proprietor will—as soon as he procures a supply of bottles arranged—substitute his own name in place of CLEMENS—on the bottle, wrapper and directions,—changing it to read, "HOUSE'S INDIAN TONIC"—READ—

From Geo. Rearick, Jacksonville, Illinois January 1st, 1845.

Geo. W. House:

Dear Sir—Yours of the 22d November last, is before me. Your Indian Tonic has succeeded better than any other Fever and Ague medicine ever sold here. Yours &c. GEO. REARICK.

From W. F. Short, Post Master, Rumsey, Ky. January 3rd, 1845.

Dear Sir—I received a letter from you, some time since, wishing to know the success in the sales of your Indian Tonic and to report any important cures. A case was presented to me some time since, of a gentleman having had Chills for three months and all medicines having proved ineffectual, I prevailed on him to use your Indian Tonic and to my surprise he was cured by the first bottle. Yours, respectfully, W. F. SHORT.

Terre Haute, Indiana Jan. 9, 1845.

Geo W. House: Esq—Your annual circular reached me some time since. Although I have had to battle against Doctors Sappington's and Hendrick's *Pills*, and Tonic—for the evidence of this city and county had faith in Sappington's and Hendrick's medicine in the cure of Ague and Fever—still they have to acknowledge they are only fit for a short time—while your Indian Tonic cures entirely—and so the people of this vicinity, I cannot recommend your invaluable medicine too highly. Your friend, JAMES JOHNSON.

Rocky Port, Mo., April 16th, 1845.

M. Geo. W. House:

Sir—I was taken with the CHILLS and FEVER some time in March, and had them with a few intervals, the whole of the spring and summer of '44. I took QUININE and Bitters of all kinds, which only stopped them for a week or two. Lastly I procured a bottle of your invaluable INDIAN TONIC, and following the directions, &c., it stopped the chills at once, and I have had none since. I write this that you may publish it for the benefit of the world.

Yours, &c. J. WILLIAMS.

☞Prepared by, and sold wholesale and retail by GEO. W. HOUSE, Proprietor, Nashville Tenn. Price $1 per bottle.

From the great popularity of the above Medicine, take great pleasure in recommending it to the public.

A constant supply on hand. JAS. L. LAMB.

Springfield, Sept. 15, 1845.

Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's
PINK EXPECTORANT SYRUP.

AN agreeable cordial, and effective remedy for coughs hoarseness, colds, Pain in the breast, influenza, hard breathing, and difficult expectoration. *For adults and children in cold climates and warm.*

It has remained to a late day to discover an article so admirably fitted to these complaints so powerful and effectual, and yet so perfectly innocent and valid. Let not the public class the scientific result of a learned Physician and divine with the nostrums of the day. An uncommon fact is that this remedy is agreeable, and palatable, and pleasant to the taste as the most popular French Cordials, and children take it always with the greatest readiness.

Oct 1. Sold by WALLACE & DILLER, and at HUGHES' Drug Store.